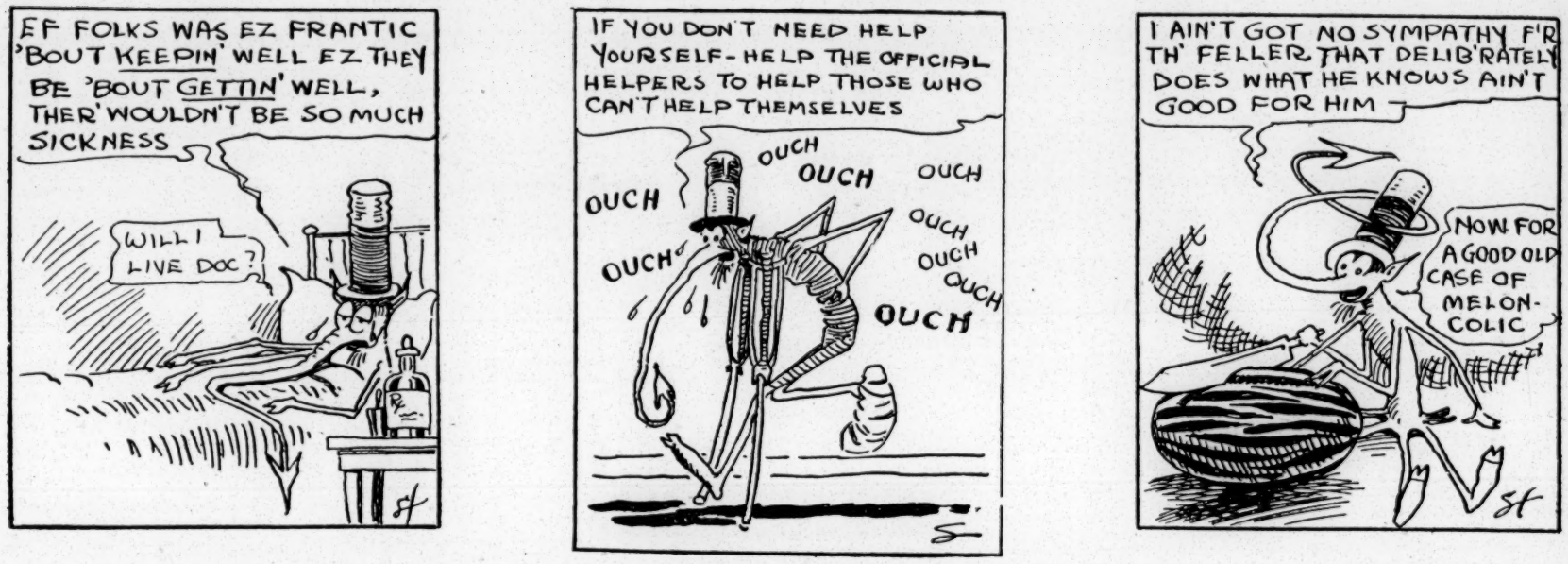

EF FOLKS WAS EZ FRANTIC 'BOUT KEEPIN' WELL EZ THEY BE 'BOUT GETTIN' WELL, THER' WOULDN'T BE SO MUCH SICKNESS
WILL I LIVE DOC?
IF YOU DON'T NEED HELP YOURSELF - HELP THE OFFICIAL HELPERS TO HELP THOSE WHO CAN'T HELP THEMSELVES
OUCH
I AIN'T GOT NO SYMPATHY F'R TH' FELLER THAT DELIB'RATELY DOES WHAT HE KNOWS AIN'T GOOD FOR HIM
NOW FOR A GOOD OLD CASE OF MELON-COLIC

"JIMMY JERM SEZ"

Borrowing an idea from the back-page comics of the daily press, the Maine Public Health Association is reaching a new field through the medium of Jimmy Jerm, who makes these pronouncements in its monthly News

recommended also that legislation for physical training be broad enough to allow for the development of initiative, spontaneity, and responsibility on the part of the child rather than so narrow and rigid as to restrict the child's physical growth. The necessity for special training for the handicapped was not forgotten. Health education should be interwoven with all the subjects of which it naturally forms a part. The conference held that the continuation school offers an effective medium for health education and supervision in early working years.

The following general recommendations covering the general field of the health of children were agreed upon:

In each state there should be a bureau of child hygiene. The administration of all legislative provisions affecting the health of children, except those which properly pertain to other state agencies, should be vested in this bureau. The work of such other agencies and that of the bureau of child hygiene should be properly coordinated.

All public and private institutions, agencies, courts, and boarding homes caring for dependent, defective or delinquent children should be required by law to have adequate health supervision over their work and be subject to the regulations of the health authorities.

All measures dealing with the appropriation and expenditure of funds for material relief in connection with child or maternity care should specifically make provision for adequate care of the health.

The Negro's Health

IS the high death rate generally found among the Negro population of the United States due to race or to living conditions, or to both causes? Differing opinions have been expressed in this connection. Whatever the cause, a high death rate presents a challenging fact which must be dealt with.

W. D. Hill, of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, recently contributed fresh data to our knowledge of Negro health in an address before the National Urban League, at Newark, N. J. He said:

May I call your attention to some of the experiences of the North Carolina Mutual? I do this because I am confident that our experience is similar to that of other companies which write Negro risk. We operate in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. The Negro population of this territory is approximately 6,978,000. The agency force numbers 825. Four hundred doctors examine for us. We have in force 165,535 industrial policies, and 36,660 ordinary policies. Our insurance in force is over $35,000 000.

In 1913 our mortality experience in the industrial life business among Negroes was compared with the tables of expected mortality among different groups of population. From comparison with the so-called sub-standard table showing lives with a somewhat higher than average mortality, the colored policy holders of this company should have shown only 376 deaths during 1913, but the actual number of deaths was 648. Since 1913 there has been some reduction in the mortality among these policy holders. In 1914 the death rate for this class of business was 39.7, and in 1918 it had been reduced to 32.4.

We cannot deny that Negro mortality has been and is now excessive, but we can say without fear of contradiction that the death rate of Negroes in the United States has greatly decreased. The causes for excess mortality among Negroes have been well established and may be included under these captions:

a. Ignorance of the masses on the subject of hygiene,
b. Living in unhealthy parts of the cities,
c. Working under unfavorable sanitary conditions.

Our problem is therefore to improve these conditions, for in so doing we remove the cause, and good results will necessarily follow.

What can insurance companies do to improve this condition of ignorance on the subject of hygiene? An educational campaign thoroughly studied and planned which all of the companies would prosecute, is a most effective method. The organization of the field forces of the industrial companies makes it possible to get in personal touch with the masses, and the masses must feel the personal touch if the campaign is to meet with success. In the South the city agency forces of the industrial companies are sufficiently large in themselves to carry on a continuous warfare against this ignorance. These agents pay weekly visits to the homes of their policy holders, and in most instances hold the respect of their clients. Frequently the agent has to advise the policy holder on business matters, on family affairs and on the political rights—in fact the agent gets very close to the life of his policy holders, and has great influence on them. It is not an uncommon thing to hear a policy holder refer to his insurance by saying, "I belong to Mr. Jones" or "I belong to Mr. Jones' insurance"—Mr. Jones being the agent. They have never known or cared to know the name of the company. With this advantage, these agents can preach the doctrine of health and sanitation in every home, giving information and scattering literature. To point out how thoroughy these agents reach the population of the cities, take Richmond, Va., as an illustration:

The Negro population of Richmond is approximately sixty thousand. There are four companies under the management of Negroes, using Negro agents, and writing industrial business. The combined agency force of these companies numbers 85. They have in force 4,800 industrial policies and 1,100 ordinary policies. The fact is there is hardly a home that these agents do not enter or come into very close touch with. If organized and given the proper information, 85 agents paying weekly visits to 48,000 policy holders should materially aid in the education of the masses on the subject of hygiene. The situation in Richmond is typical of the cities in the South.

The companies could inaugurate a nursing system, the advantages of which have already been proved. Often people die from the lack of proper care after they have become ill. Not only could the nurse help to conserve such lives, but her technical knowledge could be used to great advantage in the educational campaign. Also examiners and nurses could render much effective service by holding regular clinics and health meetings in different parts of the cities. . . . (over)

Health - 1921

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

LIFE AND THE P. H. NURSE

ONE nurse to every 2,000 of population is not an excessive estimate of the country's needs. At present, with only 10,000, the United States is 40,000 short of that ideal and the probable passage of the federal Sheppard-Towner bill, already passed the Senate and reported out of committee by the House, will create a demand for additional women trained in public health nursing. Schools for training these at present number only twenty-five. This means nearly two thousand candidates for each school if 40,000 nurses are to be had. More training schools are what the National Organization for Public Health Nursing in its campaign this month for sustaining members, is planning to provide. Survey. 2/12/21

Bearing directly upon this need for public health nurses is a statement recently made by Dr. Lee K. Frankel, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Following the expenditure by this company of $1,500,000 for public health nursing work among its industrial policy holders in 1919, Dr. Frankel says, a reduction of $3,500,000 from the death claims' cost of 1911 was brought about. Taking the variation of the mortality rate into consideration these figures indicate a saving of 18,000 lives which can be accounted for, according to Dr. Frankel, only by the company's health activities. Women and children were reached more readily than men by the life conservation work of the company and the death rate for women and children was more appreciably reduced than that for men. This fact, Dr. Frankel believes, makes it fair to say that the nursing service is largely responsible for the reduction. Furthermore, this service was extended with particular effort to women during the child-bearing period of 25-34 and the consequent reduction in mortality was five times as great among women between these ages as among women of all other ages. Dr. Frankel calls attention to the fact that this difference cannot be explained by chance.

Health Board Will Hear Appeal For Nurse For Negroes

ROME GA. NEWS
FEBRUARY 3, 1921

In order to stress the necessity of the appointment of a colored nurse to report cases of disease among the negroes, Dr. Robert. H. Brooks, colored, will go before the county board of health at its next meeting. Dr. Brooks states that no provision was made for the negroes during the influenza epidemics of 1918 and 1920, and that numbers died from lack of attention.

"When the members of my race are visited, and nothing done to halt the disease," he said, "necessarily many white people are infected from the negroes. The appointment of a nurse for the negroes would thus serve in two directions.' '

Dr. Brooks took the matter up with the County Board of Roads and Revenues the other day, and was told that the board of health should be consulted.

U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE AIDS SCHOOLS.

Government Health Agency Cooperates With School Authorities in Making Studies of Child Hygiene.

Reprint. Safe

By CHARLES BOLDUAN, *Chief, Section of Public Health Education, Public Health Service.*

Health work for the school child is only a quarter of a century old. It began in Boston in 1894 with simple medical inspection designed to find out whether the school children were free from communicable diseases. Since then it has expanded to provide for the discovery and removal of hampering medical defects; to learn whether the children were properly nourished, and if not, why not; to test their mental condition and see to its improvement if it is below normal; and to look into their environment, mental and physical, and make sure that it is the best attainable.

Follows the Child Through Life.

Health work begins with the expectant mother, and does its best to make sure that the child is born right by providing nursing service and correcting wrong conditions; and it follows the child through preschool days by means of mothers' clinics, mother and child clinics, health centers, public-health nurses, and the like.

When the child goes to school he ceases to be an individual problem and becomes a community problem, for the health of each child is bound to react on the health of others in his school. Hence the school buildings and grounds are made and kept healthful. The child must have good light, properly supplied; seats and desks that will develop and not overstrain him; perhaps school lunches that will help to make up for home deficiencies.

The great majority of children have or will develop one or more physical defects that will hamper both mental and physical development. These defects can be easily remedied if attended to in time, but if neglected may easily become lifelong burdens. For the discovery and removal of these defects medical inspection in eye, ear, nose, and dental clinics is provided.

Trained Workers Will Cooperate.

In all this work the United States Public Health Service lends suggestion and advice. On request from the health authorities of any State, the Service sends the trained workers of its child-hygiene division to investigate needs and to cooperate with State, county, and city authorities and with associations in establishing remedial work.

It starts the work; it does not carry it on. It points the way, arouses interest for the removal of the evils it has found, organizes the work, enlists and trains local workers, and then it goes to another State to do the same work there. Within the past 12 months it has carried on such work in 11 States, in most of which it is still at work.

Work Embraces Rural Districts Also.

The Service does not restrict its work to the cities. It recognizes the fact that the city child is much better off than the country child. The population of a single city block may easily be as great as that of a whole rural district; and the city block has doctors, dentists, and oculists just around the corner, while the whole rural district may not have a single doctor or nurse within its reach. Residents of the city need concern themselves little with sanitary problems; the city authorities look out for that. But in the country each farmhouse must provide for the protection of its own water supply, for the removal of its own sewage, and, generally, for the promotion of its own health.

Rural children, scattered in their homes, are difficult to reach; the work is too widespread. Gathered in schools, however, they can be taught much in regard to sanitation and the laws of health—taught things that will stick in their plastic minds and will create a public health sense in the rising generation. Surprisingly many of them apply what they learn to their own health and they help to educate their parents.

Inspections in Half the States.

In the past few years the U. S. Public Health Service has made medical inspections in more than half the States. A few of these were merely to determine the prevalence of certain communicable infections; but many others were on a county or State-wide basis. These last, though made for general health purposes, were also directed to obtaining standards by which all later inspections could be judged.

The Public Health Service is particularly interested in underweight studies, for on these many conclusions in regard to the health of the children must be based.

The population of the United States is largely made up of persons of recent foreign ancestry, whose children still retain ancestral physical characteristics which differ considerably from each other. Moreover, the older residents of many different parts of the country differ markedly in physique; the New Englander, the western mountaineer, the southerner, and the city dweller, are bound to differ in spite of the work of the melting pot.

Uniform Standards are Necessary.

Hence, to judge whether the pupils in a particular school are underweight, and therefore presumably undernourished, it is necessary to have a standard that will apply to them more closely than any standard for the whole country could possibly do. Uniform methods must be used in preparing these standards, and due weight must be given to the social, racial, and environmental conditions of the pupils on whom they are based, as well as to the conditions of the pupils to whom they are applied.

The Public Health Service has devised uniform forms for recording, which have been used in its recent investigations, and it is now making studies of selected groups of normal children in representative areas in city and in country, from which sets of standards for application elsewhere will be evolved.

Will Organize Follow-Up System.

Another line of work of great importance has recently been inaugurated by the Public Health Service. Like all other health services, it has applied to children health principles that have long been established and that it is confident have greatly helped them. So far, definite proof that it actually has so helped them is lacking. The children have passed out of sight, either into colleges or into the general world, and the Service does not know what has happened to them. For instance, it is generally impossible to learn whether a child from whom four or five hampering defects were removed some years ago has actually shown the great benefit which was expected.

To learn what actually has happened, in distinction from what theoretically ought to have happened, a follow-up system is needed, and on this a beginning has been made. Arrangements are being made to have post-operation children in all parts of the country followed up for some years to come. The results, when ascertained, will probably show where improvement can be made.

The Service would be glad to receive all possible information along similar lines that may be obtainable.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Second International Congress of Eugenics.

Health – 1921.
Eugenics

Professor Osborn and Other Scientific and Thinking Men of the United States Has Entered His Protest Against the Disintegration of the Nordic Stocks That Have Made America What It Is Today, and He Points Out the Menace to the Future of the Country.

Brooklyn N.Y. Eagle 10/9/21

PROFESSOR HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN

CHIEF RACIAL GROUPS IN THE WORLD

The Color Line of Mankind

Total number of human beings in the world	1,700,000,000
Colored	1,150,000,000
White	550,000,000

Divisions of Colored Races

Yellows	510,000,000
Browns	450,000,000
Blacks	150,000,000
Reds	40,000,000

Three Subspecies of Whites

Nordic or Baltic, long skulled, tall, fair skinned, brown or blond hair, light-colored eyes; includes Scandinavian and Teutonic groups and all early peoples who first appeared in Southern Europe and in Asia as representatives of Aryan language and culture.

Mediterranean or Iberian, long skulled, dark, eyes and hair very dark or black, skin swarthy, short stature, bony framework, weak; occupies shores of the inland sea and extends along the Atlantic coast until it reaches the Nordic species.

Alpine, round skulled, original coloration of hair and eyes very dark and still tends in that direction, but many light colored eyes, especially gray, are common; medium height, sturdy build; occupies all Central and Eastern Europe, extends through Asia Minor to Hindu Kush and the Pamirs.

Still Time to Save the N

We will probably never (unless we adopt po...ive eu...nic measures) be the race we might have been if America had been reserved for the descendants of the picked Nordics of Colonial times.

But there is no reason for folding our hands in despairing inaction. On the contrary, we should be up and doing, for, though some

DIVISION OF BEHAVIOR SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 21

of our race-heritage has been lost, more yet remains. We can still be a very great people—if we will it so. Heaven be praised, the Colonial stock was immensely prolific before the alien tide wrought its sterilizing havoc. Even today nearly one-half of our population is of the old blood, while many millions of the immigrant stock are sound in quality and assimilable in kind. Only—the immigrant tide must at all costs be stopped and America given a chance to stabilize her ethnic being.

—Lothrop Stoddard in "The Rising Tide of Color."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PEEL 17

Second International Congress of Eugenics.

Health—1921.
Eugenics.

Says the "Melting Pot" Is a Failure

Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History, Presiding Officer of the Second International Congress of Eugenics and Noted Paleontologist, Insists That the Great Nordic Stocks Must Be Maintained in the United States or the American Ideals Will Be Lost Forever—Increased Birth-Rate and Restricted Immigration Needed.

By FREDERICK BOYD STEVENSON
BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
OCTOBER 9, 1921

THIS is new—the building of a nation on the character of races—the virtues of races, the spiritual, the moral, the intellectual attributes, as well as the physical qualities. In the United States we are slowly waking to the consciousness that education and environment do not fundamentally alter racial values. We are engaged in a serious struggle to maintain our historic republican institutions through barring the entrance of those who are unfit to share the duties and responsibilities of our well-founded government. The true spirit of American democracy that all men are born with equal rights and duties has been confused with the political sophistry that all men are born with equal character and ability to govern themselves and others, and with the educational sophistry that education and environment will offset the handicap of heredity. I find no form of matter so stable in nature as that on which heredity depends. Consequently the selection, preservation and multiplication of the best heredity is a patriotic duty of first importance. In the selection of the best we should know no prejudice. The 500,000 years of human evolution under widely different environmental conditions, have impressed certain distinctive virtues as well as faults on each race. In the matter of racial virtues, my opinion is that from biological principles there is little promise in the 'Melting Pot' theory. Put three races together, you are as likely to unite the vices of all three as the virtues."

Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn said this to me the other morning in his office in the American Museum of Natural History. Professor Osborn comes from New England stock. He is typically American in the full sense of the ideals upon which the American Republic was founded; in the full sense of the motive constituting the basic principle upon which the Government of the American Republic was founded, and in the full sense of that determination which will brook no changing of, no interference with those early ideals of Americanism. He, with other strong and brave men of America, is seeking to stem the tide of a false sentimentalism spreading over the United States and conveying the impression that liberty is license, that freedom is a right to tear down the sacred symbols which have made this country possible as a refuge for the very men and women who would destroy the very purpose for which it was founded.

He, and the other men who have taken this stand and entered their protest against the disintegration of the Nordic stock which made the United States of America what it is today, for the first time at an organized public assemblage clearly and fearlessly expressed their views. The occasion of this assemblage was the Second International Congress of Eugenics, held a few days ago at the American Museum of Natural History.

Professor Osborn presided at that congress. He is president of the Board of Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History. He is a paleontologist of wide reputation and of extended experience. His intimate professional connection with Columbia University and universities in various parts of the world, and his qualifications as a teacher and a student make him especially fit to discuss this question which so vitally affects the present and the future of America. He is the author of more than 400 educational papers and the writer of constructional scientific books, one of the most famous of which is "Men of the Old Stone Age."

12,000 Years Have Not Blended the Three Races of France.

"We should fully realize," said Professor Osborn in the course of his talk with me, "that the affairs of the world are badly upset; that racial conditions have been altered by the war which took some of the best blood out of the world. All the world looks toward the United States to adjust matters. If the United States is to take the lead in helping to save the world, first of all we must make the United States fit to be the leader. Racial virtues make a nation. To each of the countries of the world racial betterment presents a different aspect. To the five countries most closely engaged in the recent fraticidal conflict, the financial and economic losses of which we hear so much are as nothing compared with the spiritual, intellectual and moral losses which each has sustained.

"In the Scandinavian countries, which kept out of the conflict, and to a large extent in the United States, the case is different. In Scandinavia, which I have recently visited, it is largely through the active efforts of leaders like Mjoen and Lundborg that there is new appreciation of the spiritual, intellectual, moral and physical value of the Nordic race, and that a warning is being given that it must not be too severely depleted by emigration. Nearly half of that race is now in the United States."

I asked Professor Osborn if long years of environment and education would, in his opinion, ultimately blend different races with diverging ideals into the same general motive of nationalism.

"No," he said. "In my recent tour through Belgium and all parts of France, I was deeply impressed with the very slight convergence produced by 12,000 years of similar environment and a thousand years of similar education upon the three divergent races of which France is composed—the Mediterranean, the Alpine and the Nordic."

"That bodes ill for the 'Melting Pot,'" I said.

"It does," said he.

"The State Has a Right To Safeguard the Character of the Race."

And in this position Professor Osborn is sustained by Seth K. Humphrey, biologist, author of "The Racial Prospect," who says:

"Even if intermarriage were to become universal, our 'Melting Pot' would not give us in a thousand years what enthusiasts expect of it—a fusing of all our various racial elements into a new type which shall be the true American. It will give our children for many generations a perplexing diversity in ancestry, and since they must reach back into that ancestry for characteristics, this diversity will increase the uncertainty of their inheritances. They will inherit no stable blended character, because that will be impossible for centuries."

When we consider that in the United States there are thirty-three different racial groups we will understand the difficulties of the problem which confronts the future of America.

"The Congress of Eugenics," said Professor Osborn, "will do a great deal toward spreading the truth concerning racial attributes and their connection with nation-building. We of the United States are especially in need of information on this subject. We had at that congress some of the most noted scientists in the world. Dr. G. V. de Lapouge of Poitiers, France, one of the most eminent authorities on racial anthropology, was especially illuminating in his address, 'Race Among Mixed

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 13

Populations.' Another speaker was Dr. Jon Alfred Mjoen of Norway, leader in the vigorous movement of race hygiene in Scandinavia. He pointed out that the great scientists of France were becoming fewer; that in Germany scientific men were literally starving to death, and that the same situation existed in Russia. A paper was also read by Dr. Lucien March, the leading statistical authority of France and prominent in the eugenic movement. We also heard Maj. Leonard Darwin, fourth son of Charles Darwin, and the leader of the eugenics movement in England, and Dr. Charles B. Davenport, director of the Department of Genetics at the Carnegie Institute, Washington. And there were many other noted scientists present. But the greatest good to this country came in the note that was sounded for perpetuating and increasing the attributes of the Nordic race and maintaining its purity."

"How can this best be done?" I asked.

"By restricted immigration, first of all," said he. "We have been tardy in recognizing this exceedingly important factor in making the Future America, but I am gratified to see a new step in this direction. I cannot give too much praise to the members of the Immigration Commission who are seeking to safeguard the United States. The right of the Government to regulate the flow of newcomers to the country has been debated, but there can be no question as to that prerogative. The right of the State to safeguard the character and integrity of the race or races on which its future depends is, to my mind, as incontestable as the right of the State to safeguard the health and morals of its people. As science has enlightened government in the prevention and spread of disease, it must also enlighten government in the prevention of the spread and multiplication of worthless members of society, the spread of feeblemindedness, of idiocy and of moral and intellectual as well as physical diseases."

Along these same lines of thought are the words of another trustee of the American Museum of Natural History, Madison Grant, chairman of the New York Zoological Society and councilor of the American Geographical Society, who says in his book, "The Passing of the Great Race":

"We Americans must realize that the altruistic ideals which have controlled our social development during the past century and the maudlin sentimentalism that has made American 'an asylum for the oppressed,' are sweeping the nation toward a racial abyss. If the 'Melting Pot' is allowed to boil without control and we continue to follow our national motto and deliberately blind ourselves to all 'distinctions of race, creed or color,' the type of native American of Colonial descent will become as extinct as the Athenian of the age of Pericles and the Viking of the days of Rollo."

And Dr. Lothrop Stoddard says in "The Rising Tide of Color":

"One fact should be clearly understood: If America is not true to her own race-soul, she will inevitably lose it, and the brightest star that has appeared since Hellas will fall like a meteor from the human sky, its brilliance fading into the night."

How America Missed Its Opportunity to Be a Pure Nordic Nation.

That the original American stocks—the Nordic stocks—for many years have been declining is admitted by all whether scientists or laymen. But until about the middle of the Nineteenth Century the native American had been acquiring distinct characteristics which marked him as an American in a class by himself. The original Americans had their ancestry in the Danish and Saxon parts of the British Isles and were almost entirely of pure Nordic stock. The new lives that they led developed in them peculiarities variant from those of their English forebears.

Then came the Civil War. Great numbers of this splendidly developed type of human beings were destroyed. The best breeding stock of the country was eliminated. Had it not been for the war these men, killed on the battlefield and carried off by disease, would have populated the Western States which today would have yielded us thousands and thousands of pure-blooded American citizens whose descendants would fill all the States of America with a virulent, progressive and intelligent race of men and women, instead of the racial types recruited from all quarters of the Old World without regard to availability or desirability. Biologists have every reason to believe that had the native stock of America continued to maintain a healthy birth-rate and immigration of alien laborers had not been permitted in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, the United States today would have fully as large a population as it has derived from immigration and that that population would be almost exclusively native American and Nordic.

We have our forefathers to blame for the racial difficulties that are now confronting us and forming the greatest problem for solution that we have ever known in our history—a problem, the correct solution of which means the very future of our country. One hundred years ago the American Nation had the greatest opportunity of any nation on earth, owing to its isolation and population composed of strong and homogeneous people, to become a land with a specially developed race of practically one hereditary strain. This opportunity was thrown away and at this late day, instead of being in the full enjoyment of our national astuteness, we are trying to devise ways and means to counteract the grave error.

It is useless to evade the fact that the infusion and importation from non-progressive alien stocks have placed an extraneous load upon our racial values, while we today are bearing the strain of overtaxation trying to educate and elevate and, in numerous instance, incarcerate, these alien hordes, in the effort to either make good citizens of them or prevent them from injuring and demoralizing our good citizens of native stock.

And in the meantime these alien stocks are expanding and our native stock is contracting.

Shall English-Speaking Peoples Maintain The Nordic Stocks?

An unquestioned result of wide-open immigration is being shown in the rapid decline in the birth rate of native Americans. It was along these lines that Professor Osborn and I were talking when he called attention to Dr. Lewie's recent book, "Primitive Society."

"It is shown there," said Professor Osborn, "that in general the family is safeguarded; that the natural instinct so widely prevalent among all social lower orders of animals to preserve the family at all costs dominates the elementary morals of primitive races. It is not an exaggeration to say that many tendencies in recent social development, as distinguished from racial evolution, are against this natural mandate regarding the family. The closing decades of the Nineteenth Century and the opening decades of the Twentieth have witnessed what may be called a rampant individualism—not only in art and literature but in all our social institutions—an individualism which threatens the very existence of the family. This is the motto of individualism: 'Let us obey our impulses; let us create our own standards; let each individual enjoy his own rights and privileges—for tomorrow the race dies.'

"In New England a century has witnessed the passage of a many-child family to a one-child family. The purest New England stock is not holding its own. The next stage is the no-child marriage and the extinction of the stock which laid the foundations of the republican institutions of this country.

"I do not regard these questions as pessimistic," continued Professor Osborn, "because to my mind the pessimist is one who will not face the facts. I regard an optimist as one who will face the facts, but is never discouraged by them. The optimist in science is one who delves afresh into nature to restore disordered and shattered society. To know the worst as well as the best in heredity: to preserve and to select the best—these are the most essential forces in the future evolution of human society."

Professor Osborn has given us our cue.

What is the remedy?

The rehabilitation of the declining Nordic stock and the increase of that stock by eugenic selection. The prevention of the inflow of nondescript alien stocks.

In the other English-speaking countries of the world the Nordic stock still flows. A near neighbor of ours—Canada—has great material opportunities before her, in many respects comparable to those in the United States. She has the advantage of us racially because of the purity of her Nordic stocks descended from England, the only deviation from this stock being the French stocks. In Australia there is great promise for the English-speaking peoples. Also in New Zealand. In both these countries the British stocks are vigorous and dominant. Both countries are wisely taking steps to preserve and maintain these Nordic stocks.

Does not the hope of the English-speaking peoples rest in these four countries:

The United States,
Canada,
Australia,
New Zealand,
And backed by England?

Eugenists See World Health in Peril

Should the unfit marry? This question was discussed at the second world congress of eugenics just held in New York. Some of the attending delegates held that a law should be passed forbidding marriage between persons not in good health, but the majority were of the opinion that the unfit should be made fit. Prof. Rudolph Binder of New York university went so far as to say that any attempt to pass a drastic eugenics law might cause a revolt.

Those interested in the betterment of the human race say that the number of physically unfit parents is constantly growing; they urge government action to limit communication of hereditary disease to future generations. Without marriage restrictions, they say, the human race will soon be on the rocks as far as health is concerned.

Attention was called to the fact that draft records of the World war showed that one out of every two men examined for military service was found to be physically unfit, but a fair percentage of rejects had been made fit by special training. "Who would dare to deny marriage to the unfit 50 per cent?" asked Prof. Binder. "The eugenist cannot propose that only the fittest marry without laying himself open to the charge of utopianism. If, out of 20,000,000 school children in our country, 15,000,000 suffer from defects which are partially or completely remediable, what are we to do? Telling them when they grow up and are presumably worse, that they must not marry would produce a revolution." The only sensible thing to do, he asserted, was to improve the general health by trying to make everyone fit as far as possible.

Major Darwin, fourth son of the great naturalist, explained that eugenists do not intend to apply the methods of stock breeding to the human race. Love matches are but "natural eugenics" he said, so under present conditions eugenics cannot hope to produce much obvious betterment of the race for three centuries or more. Henry Osborn of the New York Museum of Natural History said that education and environment do not substantially alter racial characteristics, and that the "melting-pot" theory is proved worthless because the vices of the commingled races are perpetuated the same as their virtues.

The Post Standard
Syracuse N.Y.
12/23/21

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 17

Health – 1921.
Eugenics.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
OCTOBER 4, 1921

Black-Skinned Chicken Evolved by Scientists In Racial Experiment

Negro Hen Throws Light on Effect of Chromosomes in Development of Man.

So now the negro race has a chicken all its own; black from its drumsticks to its neck.

Scientists studying the whys and wherefores of man in his present shape, color and traits have developed through chromosomatic mutations a negro chick at the Cold Spring Harbor study station of the Carnegie Institute's department of experimental evolution.

It cannot be easily distinguished, for it is fully clothed in the regulation chicken's garb of feathers; but lift the pin feathers around the base of its beak and the skin can be seen to be of the same shade made famous by Al Jolson and Eddie Cantor. It is a good fast black, warranted not to fade or run.

The production of this hen is a part of the station's study of chromosomes and their part in giving character to humans. Chromosomes are comparatively a recent discovery, being only 34 years old to biologists and much younger to the laity. They are germ plasms and are so important that one wonders how the world got along so long without being conscious of their presence. It has been proved at Cold Spring Harbor station, which has been in the forefront in the study of them, that they are wholly responsible, through natural mutations, or changes in number and shape, for many hereditary traits, both physical and mental, such as eye and hair color, temperamental disorders and the inheritance of traits in negro-white crosses.

An offspring having such-and-such a number of chromosomes is white; one with another number is black. Children of a negro-white cross have another number and are mullatta.

The study of chromosomes in animates and vegetables is one that is occuying the attention of a great part of the scientific world and the production, as proof of a black chicken developed from a white one is a long and definite step in the direction of actual understanding of the phenomenon of racial coloring and traits.

E

Birth Control

Health – Eugenics

By Arthur Gleason

Survey 10/22/21

WITH the announcement of the Voluntary Parenthood League that Marie C. Stopes of London is coming to America to give an address in the Town Hall, New York, the last week in October, and the call for the First American Conference on Birth Control the second week of November sent out by the committee of which Margaret Sanger is chairman, the question of birth control is set squarely before American public opinion and the work of education enters a new chapter in this country.

In the United States today physicians are prevented by law from giving information to married couples, no scientific and worthy literature on the control of parenthood exists, and hospitals are afraid to advise the mothers of the poor. In countries such as Holland and New Zealand, the necessary knowledge is practically universally obtainable. In England such literature as Wise Parenthood is widely circulated. Our own country is today the most backward of modern civilized nations in the knowledge which mothers are given.

Marie Stopes is a doctor of science and a doctor of philosophy. She is the author of Married Love, Wise Parenthood, Radiant Motherhood, and A Letter to Working Mothers. At the coming meeting she will speak on Constructive Birth Control, as expressed in her Motherhood Clinic recently established in London. Although her book Married Love was suppressed by the authorities here, her meeting has as patrons Dr. M. J. Exner, Dr. A. A. Brill, Dr. Henry P. De Forest, Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, Owen R. Lovejoy, Katharine Anthony, Harriot Stanton Blatch, Gelett Burgess, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Mrs. George D. Pratt, Maj. George H. Putnam, Dr. William J. Robinson, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Felix Warburg, Jesse Lynch Williams. The meeting, moreover, is planned as one of the steps toward opening birth control clinics in America under the Voluntary Parenthood League of which Mary Ware Dennett is director.

The key to Marie Stopes' thought is fairly given in these quotations:

> Motherhood is too sacred an office to be held unwillingly.
>
> Wise parents . . . guide nature, and control the conception of the desired children so as to space them in the way best adjusted to what health, wealth and happiness they have to give.
>
> To those who protest that we have no right to interfere with the course of nature, one must point out that the whole of civilization, everything which separates man from animals, is an interference with what such people commonly call "nature."
>
> I should like to take this opportunity of urging young couples who truly love, to have all the children to whom they can give health and beauty, even if by doing so they sacrifice their personal luxuries.
>
> More than ever today are happy homes needed. It is my hope that this may serve the state by adding to their numbers.

The discussion at the conference in November will center upon the medical and social aspect of birth control and its relation to national health. Associated with this are the family problems of economy and health, the personal individual problem of the mother. There will be a closed session with medical men on contraceptives: a scientific discussion of methods and application. These medical men are to the number of nearly two hundred, members of the American Public Health Association, who will be in attendance at their bicentennial just following the conference. This medical study will be considered in relation to the law of the matter. A plan will be formulated for amending the present laws governing the use of contraceptives which make it a criminal offense to give information concerning them and which class such information as obscene and indecent. The plan will be to procure changes in the various state laws. This requires the development of state groups with representative leaders.

Further, the birth control conference will deal with such psychological data as suppressions. The subject of morality and birth control will be taken up, and for the use of the convention Havelock Ellis is sending over a symposium of opinion from European sources. Statistics not previously collated will be presented. Over-population and its relation to war, famine and misery, will be considered. The whole "population question" will be opened up by Harold Cox, who comes from England for the purpose. Mr. Cox is the editor of the Edinburgh Review, and a former member of Parliament. He is a distinguished essayist and a trenchant speaker. In addition to leading the discussion at one of the sessions, he will be the principal speaker at a mass meeting to be held in the Town Hall in November.

The program, furthermore, includes the formation of an American birth control league. The hope is to open three clinics, immediately after the conference, in states where there are no laws against giving contraceptive information. The further job is to devise the best legislative means of amending the present laws on information relating to birth control in those states where the giving of information is a criminal offense.

This conference is in control of a different group from that which is bringing Marie Stopes to America. Margaret Sanger is chairman of this conference and Winston Churchill, Prof. Irving Fisher, Mrs. James Lee Laidlaw, Dr. and Mrs. L. Emmett Holt, Mrs. Maxfield Parrish, Mrs. Homer St. Gaudens, Dr. Edith Swift, Prof. Walter B. Pitkin, Dr. W. F. Robie, Mary Shaw, Dr. Kate W. Baldwin, Dr. Mary Halton, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Mrs. Ernest Poole, Mrs. Williard Straight, are among those sponsoring it.

Whereas Mrs. Sanger and her group emphasize the need of a legislative campaign, state by state, the Voluntary Parenthood League advocates a change in the federal law. Omitting the differences in policy and tactics between the Voluntary Parenthood League and the birth control conference, and grouping their objectives, the immediate aims are:

> 1. The amendment of legislation, federal and state, which makes it a criminal offense to give information concerning the use of contraceptives, and which classes such information with obscenity and indecency.
>
> 2. The establishment of birth control clinics and motherhood clinics, for the giving of information which will free marriage from unnecessary poverty and ill health, which will

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

give the child the birthright of being wanted and provided for, and which will ennoble the marriage relationship and the function and office of parenthood.

3. The discussion of such race matters as relative over-population as it concerns the supply of food, the competition for markets, the colonization of alien regions, and war. There is further the decay of particular nations and races, relative to other nations and races; and the decay of particular classes inside the nation.

A few years ago, when Arnold Bennett wrote the preface for Adelyne More's Fecundity versus Civilization, he listed the principal arguments against birth control and the use of contraceptives as four: the hygienic, the religious, the political, and the industrial. To these should perhaps be added the sentimental.

A rather convincing body of expert medical scientific opinion has gradually formed itself to the effect that the use of the best modern contraceptives is not injurious. So the hygienic argument has lost its early vigor. The political and the industrial arguments urge a large and ever-increasing population for cannon-fodder and factory-fodder. An excellent statement of this is quoted in the Manchester Guardian of June 29, 1916:

Race Betterment through Right Living

ONE school of eugenists, including perhaps the majority of those who are considered authorities in this science, have maintained that acquired characters cannot be inherited. The question at once arises. If this is true, what influence can bad habits have on race degeneracy, or good habits on race betterment? The question also arises when defective forms appear, What is their origin? According to DeVries, they are due to mutation, but mutation is only another word for chance. The mutation theory really explains nothing, unless it be held that the new forms which appear are an effect without a cause, a position scarcely tenable in these enlightened times.

The race degeneration which is evidently taking place in every civilized land must be the result of causes, the effects of which become cumulative through transmission from parents to offspring. Galton elaborated some of the laws of inheritance, and showed that the chance that the son of an eminent man will show great ability is 500 times as great as that the son of an average man will develop such prominence. Galton estimated that one person in every 248 could be certified to be mentally defective. This proportion, as Tredgold has recently pointed out, has greatly increased since 1906, together with a larger class whose capacity for mental development is subnormal. These people represent, as Tredgold remarks, "a definite retrogression." Evidently the germ plasm is being impaired by some cause or causes *and the inferiority thus acquired is transmitted.* Tredgold says frankly that there are "many facts not to be explained otherwise."

In the writer's opinion there can be no doubt that within the near future the possibility of the transmission by heredity of the effects of habits, good or bad, and of training will be definitely proven. What is needed to stop race degeneracy and promote race betterment is not only the suppression of the transmission of acquired defects, but a return to biologic habits of living, whereby a definite improvement in physical and mental qualities may be achieved and so thoroughly impressed upon the body that the germ plasm itself may be favorably modified, thus making the acquired betterment transmissable by heredity and a cumulative force for race improvement.

J. H. K.

Eugenic Activities Abroad

THAT people which breeds from the best, while taking advantage of all that science and art may bring to it, must ultimately dominate. No nation can bear an ever-increasing burden of the unfit, whether they be sustained by inherited wealth or supported by public funds, without paying the penalty for this in diminished national efficiency. In the sharp competitions with its abler neighbors, such a burdened nation will eventually go down. The nations are waking more and more to the need of recognizing these basic principles of development. Particularly is this true abroad, where the war has thrown into vivid relief the many-sided question of racial survival.

Naturally a first step has been the study of conditions as they actually exist. Among the organizations most active in this line is the Copenhagen Society for the Study of the Social Consequences of the War. The publications of this Society thus far consist of three studies which deal with the movements of the population in the World War. From the first, which is devoted to Germany, we learn that during the later years of the war, the number of births in that country diminished one-half, while the deaths increased by two-thirds. While in 1913 there was a natural increase of 800,000, in 1918, there was a natural decrease of 800,000. Including the loss in births, it is estimated that there was a deficiency in the population in the four and one-half years of the war amounting to 5,600,000.

In the second bulletin, a similar study is made of Austro-Hungary, with the conclusion that here the total loss was 5,200,000.

In the third bulletin the loss is calculated for all the different European countries. The conclusion is reached that as the consequence of the war, there is a loss of 35,400,100 in population. To 1,000 men there were in 1913, 1,045 women; in 1919, there were 1,205 women. Including losses outside of Europe, the total population loss from the war is estimated to be over 40,000,000, of whom 12,000,000 died in the war.

The Scandinavian countries have for a number of years been active in furthering a eugenic program. Norway has a National Eugenics Committee, and publishes a review, "Den Nordske Race" in the interest of race betterment. Sweden has opened an exhibition of racial types for the education of the people, and has under consideration the establishment of a State institute for race biology. The plans for this call for a director, a trained statistician, a genealogist and an anthropologist, besides several minor employes.

In England the National Birth-Rate Commission has been reconstituted, and is giving its consideration to such questions as the following:

1. The extreme and persistent fall in the legitimate birth-rate in the United Kingdom, and the causes and prevention of illegitimate births.

2. The economic problems of parenthood in view of the rise of prices, housing and the industrial employment of women of child-bearing age.

3. The present spread of venereal disease, the chief cause of sterility and degeneracy.

4. The constitution and uses of the Ministry of Health as an instrument of racial reconstruction.

In France the Depopulation Commission has similar functions and it has been proposed that these two commissions cooperate with our Federal Child Welfare Bureau in the carrying out of their programs.

No nation has gone so far as Germany in measures for promoting racial vigor. Her extraordinary fertility is assigned as one of the chief causes of the war. She does not now propose to see that fertility abated. Accordingly we find her incorporating in the Constitution of the New Republic a number of provisions which are eugenic in character and tendency.

The general government exercises the right of legislation over criminal law, poor laws and vagrancy; population policy; provisions affecting maternity, nurslings, young children and adolescents health; labor laws, etc. Marriage is stated to be the foundation of family life and the nation. As such it is placed under the particular protection of the Constitution and is based on equal rights of the sexes. "Families with numerous children have a claim for compensating care."

Legal discriminations against women no longer exist. Special provision is made for conserving the health of the nation and especially for the protection of motherhood in the stress of modern industrial life. In admitting all citizens of the State, without distinction, to public office and making liberal provision for the nature of all children irrespective of parentage, Germany recognizes principles fundamental in a democratic form of government which other nations would do well to emulate.

Health — 1921.

Alabama

HEALTH OFFICE IS DECLARED ABOLISHED BY COUNTY BOARD

Montgomery Advertiser 3/8/21

Appropriation For Health Work Is Withdrawn; Mayor Gunter Declares City Will Continue to Suport Department; Office Close March 15

County appropriations for health work were withdrawn and the county health office abolished by the board of revenue at the regular meeting held Monday morning. The statement was made that the withdrawal of the appropriation means a saving of $6,000 a year to the county. The action or the board becomes effective March 15 and unless a new office is created or the action of Monday rescinded there will be no funds avaliable after March 15 for health work outside of the city.

Mayor W. A. Gunter stated Monday that despite the action of the board of revenue the city commission will continue its appropriation for health work inside the city limits. The mayor stated that the commission recognizes the importance of health work and will do everything possible ao keep the work on a high standard.

The health office has in the past been operated as a unit by the city and county. The action of the board of revenue Monday was taken when the proposition was brought up to fill the vacancy caused by the recent resignation of Dr. E. C. Helwig. It was decided not to make an appointment but to declare the office of health officer and nurse abolished and the appropriation withdrawn.

The action of the board of revenue caused no little comment among physicians and doctors in the city Monday afternoon. Some stated that legal opinion is to the effect that the county having entered into a contract to maintain the office it could not legally abolish it. It was stated by others that the maintenance of the health unit depended almost entirely on the wishes of the board of revenue and that should the board not rescind its action it will be necessary for the city to arrange for a seperate city health department complying with the health laws of the state.

That this will be done or early action taken to supply the place of Dr. Helwig was indicated at the city hall Monady afternoon. The matter will probably be brought before the city commission at the regular weekly meeting Tuesday morning.

Members of the state and county health departments declined to comment on the action Monday afternoon except to state that in all probability it will be discussed when officially brought before the county medical society.

THE NEGRO AND THE WHITE MAN'S DISEASES.

6/27/21

Montgomery Advertiser

A noted American said a few years ago, shaking his head, "There is no solution for the race question."

An Alabama physician, famous in his profession and whose professional years had been spent in practice among both the whites and blacks in the mining district of the State, once said: "The white man's diseases will be the ultimate, but cruel, solution of the race question. It will not come in our time, perhaps not in our grandchildren's time, but the period will arrive in which there will be no hatred or conflicts between the two races—the inferior race will be diminished by the diseases of the white man's civilization, more particularly by tuberculosis. But other diseases almost as grave are contributing to make the negro's birth rate lower and his death rate higher. The white man's civilization burns up the more youthful or primitive races. You have read history to no purpose, if you have not learned that."

The last census demonstrates the incontrovertible fact that the rate of increase among the negro population is declining and that the preponderant white race is every year increasing the numerical distance between him and the colored man. From 1910 to 1920 the white population of the country increased 16 per cent. The war, with its stoppage of immigration and its consequent loss of life on the battlefield and by disease, cut down the rate of increase from 22.3 per cent. of the previous ten years. But the negro population increased only 6.5 per cent., while in the previous decade it had increased 11.2 per cent. In the ten years between 1890 and 1900 the increase in the negro population had been 18 per cent.

In the Southern States, the negro population remains practically at a standstill, most of the States showed a very small increase, while several showed actual losses. The increase of 6.5 per cent. was in the northern and middle western States, due to the shift of colored population by the industrial boom which accompanied the war. The census shows further that the negro birth rate has steadily declined while the death rate has increased.

PELLAGRA DECLINES THROUGHOUT STATE

Montgomery Advertiser 7/27/21

Alabama Authorities Not Alarmed Over Reports of New Outbreak

Statistics made public Tuesday by the state bureau of vital and mortuary statistics, show that pellagra is on the decline in Alabama and that there have been fewer deaths from the disease in this state thus far this year than any year since 1913. For the fist six months of 1A921, it is stated, only 152 deaths have been reported as resulting from pellagra. The entire year 1920 saw only 380 deaths from the disease. with 426 cases reported. A comparison of these figures even for a six months period shows that there has been a material decrease in the prevalence of pellagra during the present year. Figures on the number of cases of pellagra reported as existing in Alabama so far this year, are not avaliable as yet it is stated.

Although reports have recently gone out of a spread of pellagra in the south, Alabama health authorities are not in the least alarmed concerning conditions in Alabama. Medical authorities state it has never been proven that pellagra is either infectious or contagious, and they are of the opinion that it results from malnutrition. The disease, it is stated is preventable, through the eating of plenty of fresh vegetables and the drinking of milk. The following figures on deaths from pellagra in Alabama for the years indicated were given out Tuesday:

Year	Deaths	Cases
1913	500	* 1250
1914	819	* 1500
1915	1109	* 1896
1916	677	909
1917	1073	1604
1918	849	1125
1919	517	618
1920	389	426
1921 (6 months	152	

(* Estimated).

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Health—1920

Alabama.

Negro Tuberculosis Association

NEGROES ORGANIZE FOR TUBERCULOSIS WORK IN ALABAMA

Birmingham Reporter Ala. By Petterson Marzoni. 11/24/21

Negroes of Alabama are going to look after the tuberculosis victims of their own race through the Negro Tuberculosis association of Alabama Dr. R. R. Morton, president, formed in Birmingham Wednesday. Full co-operation with the Alabama Tuberculosis association and the national body is expected to make of the new association one of the most useful organizations of Negro race in Alabama, where there are thousands of colored tuberculosis victims.

Representative Negroes met with George W. Peck, executive secretary of the Alabama Tuberculosis association, for the formation of the Negro body. A tentative organization has been made for the preliminary work. The personanel of the officers is:

R. R. Moton, Tuskegee Institute, president; A. H. Parker, Birmingham, first vice president; R. B. Hudson, Selma, second vice president; Mary E. Cuarez, Tuskegee Institute, executive secretary; M. N. Work, Tuskegee Institute, recording secretary, and Warren Logan, Tuskegee Institute, treasurer.

Executive committee: G. W. Trenholm, Montgomery; E. T. Belsaw, Mobile; Julius Williams, Anniston; A. F. Owens, Selma; E. H. Jones, Talladega; T. R. Parker, Normal; George Weaver, Tuscaloosa; W. B. Driver, Birmingham; P. J. Brown, Gallion; E. H. Fields, Sheffield; W. H. Nixon, Selma; A. L. Holsey, T. M. Campbell, J. A. Kenney and Mrs. Booker T. Washington.

These officers will organize local associations immediately throughout the state, and through these associations the Christmas Seals of the Tuberculosis Association will be sold to Negroes. There will be no attempt on the part of the Negro associations to sell to whites and the Alabama associations will not try to sell to the Negroes.

The proceeds from the sales of Christmas Seals by the Negro Tuberculosis association will be devoted to relief work among the negroes. Though little known, the Tuskegee Institute with the aid of influential Negroes has long maintained an organization for field health work among the Negroes.

With the co-operation of the Alabama Association this work will be extended to the educational program for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. The announcement of the organization has brought forth immediate promises of active aid and co-operation from the most prominent Negroes in the state.

The Birmingham headquarters of the Alabama Tuberculosis Association is already shipping out thousands of stamps to the headquarters of the Negro Tuberculosis Association at Tuskegee for distribution and later sale thorughout the state.

Heretofore there have been comparatively few sales of seals made among Negroes though there has been no color line drawn in the work of the Alabama Tuberculosis Associations. The direct sale of the seals to the Negroes through the Negro Tuberculosis Association is expected to bring in thousands of dollars for tuberculosis work among the colored people, without withdrawing any from the whites.

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
NOVEMBER 21, 1921

NEGROES WILL CARE FOR TUBERCULAR PATIENTS

Organization of the Negro Tuberculosis association of Alabama is a commendable step. The President was right when he declared that the ambition of the black man should be to become the best kind of black man rather than the best possible imitation of white man. That means self-respect and self-reliance.

Dr. Moton, of the Tuskegee institute, heads the new organization and it is fitting that Tuskegee should be the center of operations. The negroes will sell Christmas seals to negroes this year and the funds used to provide for tubercular members of their race.

* * *

Originality is Mr. Wells' long suit. He is said to be the only man in Washington who regrets that Russia is not represented in the arms conference.

* * *

Japan, say her statesmen, is not a militaristic nation. That being the case, why harp on a 60 per cent navy?

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 17

Alabama.

Health – 1921.

WHITE BIRTHS DOUBLE NEGROES IN PAST YEAR

Montgomery Advertiser 1/22/21

During the year 1920 the births among white people in the city were almost twice as large as those among negroes. During the year there was a total of 748 births, reported to the city health office, of which 466 were whites and 282 negroes.

This number makes a decrease of 240 over the births recorded in the city for the year 1919, there having been 902 recorded in that time.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Health – 1921.

Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK ARK DEMOCRAT
OCTOBER 2, 1921

THREE NURSES ADDED TO CITY HEALTH STAFF

Will Be Used to Make Inspections in Schools of Little Rock.

Two white and a negro nurse have been added to the staff of the local health department, and it is the purpose of Dr. John Thames, health officer, to use them in making inspections in schools to determine the physical condition of the pupils. The examinations will begin Monday and will continue until every pupil attending the Little Rock public schools has been tested. The results will be forwarded to the parents and guardians of the pupils with recommendations as to how the pupil should be treated to obtain the best results and better the health of the pupil. In this work the health department will have the co-operation of the school board, school teachers, and it is hoped the parents of the scholars, all of which is essential, according to Dr. Thames, to obtain the best results. Dr. Thames expressed much satisfaction Saturday morning because of the fact that the new members of the force have had much experence in health work among children, and this fact Dr. Thames says, will not only facilitate the work of making the examinations, but will be assurance to parents that the child has received an examination that will be of material benefit to it.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Health - 192...

General

ONE ROOF FOR HEALTH AGENCIES

Survey 4/16/21

ANOTHER step toward coordination of national health agencies will be taken May 1 when a number of these bodies will take possession of joint offices in the Penn Terminal Building, New York city. The Common Service Committee, representing at present the American Social Hygiene Association, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, National Organization for Public Health Nursing, National Tuberculosis Association and National Health Council, has been created to serve as the centralized organization for this coordination. Each organization will retain complete autonomy, the new arrangement being in no sense a merger. It is, rather, a step in the direction of economy and for better cooperation in health projects.

The work of the committee is closely linked with the program of the National Health Council, organized last December for the purpose of interrelating the work of the national private health agencies of the country. In all probability the council will eventually assume most of its functions. At present the Common Service Committee will serve the various agencies by providing a joint library, conference exhibit and projection rooms, centralized telephone service, rest and lunch services, and publicity and publication services.

In addition to the organizations named above offices in the building will be occupied by the American Public Health Association, Bureau of Social Hygiene, Child Health Organization of America, Maternity Center Association, New York Community Service, and the New York Diet Kitchen Association. It is expected that the American Society for the Control of Cancer, the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor and the United States Public Health Service will later occupy offices in the building.

CONFERENCES

NATIONAL SOCIAL AGENCIES

Survey 4/23/21

UPON the call of the National Information Bureau, about sixty of the leading national social agencies met April 12 at the New Willard Hotel in Washington to consider some form of coordination. The "emotional" stage of coordination, as Prof. E. C. Lindeman called it, was largely eliminated, the preliminary meeting held last October having accomplished that. The intellectual stage had been reached; there was an evident desire to find out what could be done and how to do it.

There was evidenced unanimity of opinion as to the desirability of coordination. There was much friendly discussion over such details as the form and purpose of the organization. But democracy accomplishes its results slowly. The tangible results of this meeting may, therefore, seem small. In the far view they loom up with more significance.

There were a number of definite accomplishments. It was decided to organize those in attendance into functional groups. After brief reports from similar groups organized upon a functional basis such as the National Child Health Council, the Council of National Agencies Engaged in Rural Social Work, the National Council of Community Organization and the National Health Council, the conference proceeded to discussion and organization upon the basis of functional groups. These groups also made considerable progress in cleaning up problems of technique and the field covered. The group dealing with community organization defined the term and brought misunderstandings into the open. In health, propaganda was differentiated from the more intimate, scientific treatment of health problems. In rural service, it was realized that the classification had been made as a cross section of the method and the subject matter of the other functional groups, and that the basis of organization of the rural group is geographical.

Raymond B. Fosdick, elected by the functional groups as chairman, appointed two members in addition to the chairmen of the functional group to establish a general committee to determine plans of future procedure and the date and program for the next conference. The appointees of Mr. Fosdick were Gustavus D. Pope, and Josephine Schain. The National Information Bureau was asked to conduct certain local studies of the work of national agencies. Although the details of this plan were not worked out, it seemed probable that this intensive study would be made in selected local communities with the object of ascertaining what opportunities exist for joint action on the part of national organizations among themselves and the part of such organization in contact with local agencies. Such studies are to furnish in part the basis for discussion at the next meeting.

WALTER PETTIT.

A Health Almanac

Survey 2/19/21

THE Board of Health of Rhode Island has taken a leaf from "Poor Richard" in an effort to make of the usual easily discarded bulletin something which may be preserved with profit by householders throughout the entire year. The board has gathered material from many sources and has made a booklet, the charm of which can be judged from the adjoining reproduction. The cover is particularly delightful, being done in the style of some old medical almanac which one might have found behind the clock on great-great-grandmother's mantlepiece. There is an old cut from Field Book on the Treatment of Wounds, by H. von Gusdor another of a bacteriological laboratory, a reproduction of a old painting of an alchemist, and portraits of Pasteur and Jenner. There are several pages of general information on subjects ranging from postal rates to formulas for removing egg-stains from silver and cleaning straw hats. No one will be able to look through the almanac without gathering the impression that it is a distinct achievement in the field of health publicity.

Survey 3/12/21

POOR RICHARD UP TO DATE

MARCH 1921

		D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.
☾	Last Quarter	1	9	3 A. M.	☽	Full Moon	23	3	19 P. M.
●	New Moon	9	1	9 P. M.	☾	Last Quarter	31	4	13 A. M.
☽	First Quarter	16	10	49 P. M.					

PHASES OF THE MOON

"Thousands of children die each year because parents say 'They will have it anyway,' and permit exposure to whooping cough, measles and scarlet fever."

PROVIDENCE.

	SUN		Moon	High Tide	
	Rises H.M.	Sets H.M.	Rises	A.M.	P.M.
1 Tue	6 21	5 36	0 41	1 08	1 34
2 Wed	6 19	5 37	1 33	2 09	2 36
3 Thu	6 18	5 38	2 20	3 08	3 35
4 Fri	6 16	5 39	3 03	4 06	4 30
5 Sat	6 15	5 41	3 41	4 55	5 19
6 Sun	6 13	5 42	4 16	5 41	6 03
7 Mon	6 12	5 43	4 48	6 24	6 45
8 Tue	6 10	5 44	5 18	7 05	7 24
9 Wed	6 08	5 45	sets	7 43	8 03
10 Thu	6 06	5 46	6 57	8 23	8 40
11 Fri	6 05	5 48	8 00	9 01	9 18
12 Sat	6 03	5 49	9 03	9 40	9 59
13 Sun	6 01	5 50	10 06	10 22	10 44
14 Mon	6 00	5 51	11 09	11 08	11 33
15 Tue	5 58	5 52	morn	...	0 02
16 Wed	5 56	5 53	0 10	0 32	1 05
17 Thu	5 55	5 55	1 08	1 36	2 11
18 Fri	5 53	5 56	2 01	2 42	3 15
19 Sat	5 51	5 57	2 50	3 46	4 18
20 Sun	5 49	5 58	3 33	4 46	5 12
21 Mon	5 48	5 59	4 11	5 40	6 06
22 Tue	5 46	6 00	4 47	6 32	6 54
23 Wed	5 44	6 01	rises	7 20	7 42
24 Thu	5 43	6 02	7 17	8 04	8 28
25 Fri	5 41	6 03	8 24	8 52	9 13
26 Sat	5 39	6 04	9 28	9 36	9 54
27 Sun	5 38	6 06	10 28	10 24	10 47
28 Mon	5 36	6 08	11 23	11 12	11 37
29 Tue	5 34	6 07	morn	.....	12 05
30 Wed	5 32	6 09	0 13	0 30	1 02
31 Thu	5 31	6 10	0 58	1 29	2 02

"I want your advice, old man. Jones called me a donkey. Should I consult a lawyer?"

"Hadn't you better see a vet, first."

Mistress—"What! leaving after only two days? What is the complaint?"

Maid—"Your forks are four prong instead of three prong and that makes the work too heavy."

Appendicitis, a modern pain, costing about $200 more than the old-fashioned stomach-ache.—Foolish Dictionary.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Health and the Rural Teacher

Survey 2/19/21

IN the entire field of pedagogy there has been no progress in the past few years comparable to that made in health education. But, as so often occurs in our national enthusiasms, this one has come upon us with disconcerting suddenness, and the pedagogues have been faced with the need of developing methods, procuring material and establishing traditions at almost a moment's notice. Inevitable confusion has resulted. Slowly, however, we are coming to realize that what is primarily needed is careful study aimed toward the standardization of all health material and methods, and today there is a wholesome movement in that direction.

Thus far our attention has been confined almost wholly to the child, and we have naively taken it for granted that, given a sufficient number of charts, pamphlets and books—not to mention scales—any girl, armed with a high school diploma, could in five or ten minutes a day develop among the children "health habits," guaranteed to bring a heretofore unknown longevity and freedom from disease. Nothing could be farther from my purpose than to belittle in the least degree the really notable work which individual teachers are doing every day in this field. Actual experience, however, has brought home to me again and again the folly of entrusting our program to teachers, in whose own physical well-being and "health habits" we have shown not the least interest. The fault lies, not with these girls, but with those training schools which provide little or no education in the laws of health and no facilities for the adequate physical care of their students.

Probably the majority of our rural teachers come from homes in which there is an entire absence of health traditions. Many in our Northwest have grown up on the now dreaded coffee and pancake diet, in houses sealed tightly all winter, not only with nailed double windows, but with the foundations banked on four sides with steaming manure. Personal contact with many of the normal school girls and a knowledge of their life histories, gained while I was lecturing for the state Board of Health, not only impressed me with their common lack of health knowledge and health consciousness, but even more with the frequent neglect of their teeth and tonsils, and physical defects generally. And the normal school girls, it must be remembered, are distinctly a picked class. That these girls could teach parrot-wise a few toothbrush rules may be granted, but that more than an inspired few could arouse their charges to an active health crusade seems hardly logical.

Last year the Health Service of the Northern Division of the Red Cross undertook to place in the teachers' county institutes of one of the states in its division specially trained instructors, who were to give talks on health education and also to make such physical examinations of the attending teachers as are commonly made of rural school children by county nurses. The aims of this demonstration were three:

(1) To get definite data as to the actual presence of correctable physical defects among the teachers.
(2) To arouse these girls to their own health needs.
(3) To secure greater interest in the health of their pupils and a closer sympathy with the work of the public health nurse.

It was, of course, recognized that only the most obvious of the defects could be noted, and that other conditions than those discoverable, far more significant in their relation to the teachers' efficiency, would necessarily be overlooked. Neither the time nor the physicians were available for anything like a comprehensive examination. However, the practical result was that many teachers became so interested that they went to their own physicians for a "real" examination—girls who heretofore had never thought of the doctor until they were sick enough to be in bed.

In all, nearly three thousand teachers were examined in this fashion, and at least two thousand more received health talks, where the time was so limited as to permit nothing more. The teachers were almost wholly from rural communities or from small towns. Their ages covered a wide range, but the majority, as might be expected, were found to be either in the late teens or early twenties. Careful study of the reports shows that the results of the examinations varied little in the different groups, and for the sake of simplicity we have used only the first thousand in making our percentage estimates.

1000 TEACHERS—1106 DEFECTS

Vision	Hearing	Teeth	Tonsils	Nose	Posture	Glands	Skin	Misc.
228	37	174	230	60	216	91	20	50
22½%	4%	17%	23%	6%	21½%	9%	2%	5%

The eye defects listed do not include those already corrected, and represent merely such superficial examination as could be made with the usual chart, utilized in school work. In one institute alone two teachers were found each of whom was practically blind in one eye. Again a teacher, an albino, suffered from a severe grade of nystagmus—a condition in which the eyeball is constantly in involuntary motion, and one which to a nervous child might readily become a source of morbid interest or a veritable torture. Tooth conditions were noted as particularly bad, and several cases of advanced pyorrhea were reported. "Posture" includes flatfoot of the most obvious degree, but has reference mainly to carriage. The skin diseases were for the most part acne. Under "miscellaneous" are included such things as colds and marked anemia. In a few institutes the instructors noted the presence of pediculi. One group was described as "the dirtiest bunch of individuals with whom I have ever had to do." And this from a girl who nursed in Poland during the war.

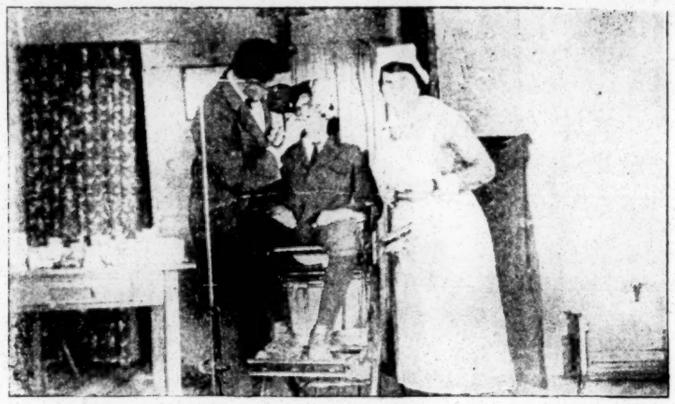
The actual figures in so superficial a study may be—no doubt should be—accepted with many reservations, but we are bound to believe that examinations as thorough as those made in the army would show a far greater proportion of defects than our instructors were able to detect. The investigation has proven to us that we can hope to go only a limited distance in our campaign of health education in the schools, until provision shall be made whereby no teacher shall receive her certificate before she has had a thorough examination by a reputable physician and until her equipment shall include a far better health training than the schools are today prepared to supply.

MABEL S. ULRICH, M. D.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Health — 1921.

General.



A willing victim.

BEING SCHOOL NURSE IN A RURAL COMMUNITY.

School Life Supp. No. 4

A CHALLENGING problem in health education faces the school nurse who undertakes work in a rural community. Besides the fundamental difficulty of long distances to cover in going from school to school, there is the problem of getting some sort of cooperation between families who live far apart, and when the roads and the weather are at their worst feel quite isolated from each other and from any solution of their common health problems.

School equipment in the country is usually inadequate; and the common drinking cup, the common towel, and insanitary toilet facilities make a vicious circle peculiarly favorable to infection and ill health. The doctor and the dentist are called upon only in an emergency as a rule, and the whole situation insistently demands preventive medicine.

This can best be administered by a wise school nurse with tact, ingenuity, and spirit, and the enthusiastic support of the school teacher.

Miss Agnes P. Kloman, Red Cross School Nurse of Fauquier County, Va., has had all of these problems to meet, and has succeeded in making good health really popular.

A well-nourished body resists ill-health.

What could be better proof of this fact than the boy in the picture, sitting with quiet hands in a dentist chair, placidly permitting the necessary work to be done?

Of course he wants to have his mouth in proper condition! Most of the children of Fauquier County are attending this dental clinic, and if he should flinch, what would those little boys and girls, watching from around the corner, think of him? And what would this visiting dentist think, who wants so much to have all of the Fauquier County young ones able to snap together two rows of sound white teeth, upon any food that is good for children?

Miss Kloman has found many such heroes as this one in the dental chair, and she has lent moral support to every one, by her cheerful presence. She knows good health means happiness. She describes the dental clinic in her diary.

It was well heralded in the newspapers before the work was started, and then—

"The nurse and dentist drove up to the little school on the road to The Plains about 2 p. m. on Monday. There they found 17 happy girls and boys, all eager to have their teeth examined and to make dates for treatment. The dental chair was lifted from the car and placed upon the porch just across from the schoolhouse.

"The children ranged from 6 to 16 years of age. How astonishing to find so many cavities in so many little mouths that should have none! The dental cards were filled out, and morning and afternoon engagements made which will keep us busy for many days to come."

The dental work to be done in the county was mapped out so as to cover the needs of those far from the center of things. Many children whose teeth had never before been inspected were found in great need of careful attention. To quote from the diary again:

"August 3, Thursday, a. m. The sun shines bright. The little children are at recess playing games in the grove. A little girl sits in the dental chair across the road on the porch. Dr. Adams looks serious and sympathetic as he sees so much to be done in one little girl's mouth. The six-year molars, which are so valuable, and when once lost are never replaced, are almost beyond repair.

"'But I can save them,' says the doctor, and the nurse stands near to do her bit also.

"The little children drove in from the farms and some came on horseback to avail themselves of the opportunity of having a dentist visit their neighborhood to care for their teeth.

"You have never seen such proud youngsters, when the teeth were filled and polished. One little fellow who cried and left after having only two teeth filled came back later to apologize and to ask to have the work finished. One of his friends offered to give him a bunch of flowers if he would not cry again. He won the prize and proudly presented the flowers to the nurse.

Supplement home lunch. Cold sandwiches are not enough.

"The blessing of good health, possible only with sound teeth, is worth a price: One grateful parent brought two pound boxes of honey as a gift to the doctor and nurse to show his appreciation. Six children from his family had been attended to. Some of the little boys in this family went off to catch fish, so the doctor and nurse could have fresh fish for supper."

Here are some figures for a month's dental work in the clinic in Fauquier County: Number of patients, 169; number of fillings, 481; extractions, 147; cleanings, 22; treatments, 2.

A splendid record, and the way paved for a sound campaign of good health work.

For removing defects is, after all, only a preliminary to training children in health habits. Many doctors say that, although cleaning the teeth is very important, eating the right food and being in a general state of good health saves teeth, too.

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH

THAT the exceedingly high death rate of the colored race in America is due as much to a lack of racial immunity to disease as it is to bad housing and poor food—a statement which provoked a lively discussion at the recent annual meeting and conference of the National Urban League—was the considered opinion expressed by Dr. Louis I. Dublin, chief statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. While many agreed with his contention that the race had not yet become adjusted to life in the Temperate Zone, other speakers insisted on attributing the high mortality rate wholly to the poverty of Negroes and the appalling living conditions with which they must put up even in communities where they have an opportunity to earn fairly high wages.

Another subject that provoked excited comment was the industrial prospect of the Negro in the North now that the shortage of labor is abating and new immigrants begin to come in larger numbers to swell its ranks. What have the colored workers to expect should hard times and unemployment return? Will they be the first to be laid off? While there was some talk of relative opportunities in the North and in the South, not even a suggestion was heard to the effect that Negroes in considerable numbers might or would return South. On the other hand, it was agreed that in the future the Negro worker must justify himself by his intrinsic worth, compelling the respect of his employer and white fellow-worker by his actual contribution to the welfare of the industry in which he is engaged and of the community in which he lives. These were the two principal topics considered at Newark, but a much wider range was covered by this gathering of trained and educated men and women who seemed to understand the new difficulties they have to face and gave the impression of being able to do so with courage and good judgment.

A comparatively new type at such a conference was the trained colored social worker, represented now in quite a number of industrial plants.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Health – 1921

Georg

DR. STRICKLAND WRITES OF NEGRO DEATH RATE

VALDOSTA, GA. TIMES
MARCH 22, 1921

After reading in last night's Times, the report of Dr. King, giving the appalling death rate of colored people in Valdosta, I was moved to make this statement:

In the first place, there has never been an effort put forth in the City of Valdosta to bring about better living conditions among the colored people. They live in crowded districts, where neither city water or sewerage is furnished. Millions of disease germs of all kinds are taken into their systems through the drinking water supplied from the surface wells, where surface toilets are plentiful.

I have lived about eight blocks from the heart of the city for twelve years, and have tried for the same time to get water and sewerage, but the answer to my request always is that the city has no money.

I want to invite the health officer and others who are anxious about the health of our city to make a personal inspection of sections of the city where colored people live and see if the city is doing its duty in the prevention of such high death rate among colored people.

Let me give an example of the conditions as they obtain in the block where I live. There are twenty-five surface toilets in the block, embracing Johnson, North, Adair and York streets, and all of the people living in this block are forced to use surface water.

How easy it is for clothing laundried in water contaminated with all kinds of germs to spread disease among the white people who live under the best sanitary conditions the city can afford.

I ask from a humanitarian standpoint that the city fathers look into this matter and see if they can't give relief to the terrible conditions under which we are forced to live.

DR. C. C. STRICKLAND.

ATLANTA ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS HEATED DISCUSSION OVER ASSOCIATION REPORT.

Atlanta Independent
3/24/21

Health education as a necessary prerequisite for any well-rounded literary development, has at last gained its entrance into the consciousness and conviction of the public school authorities, so much so that not only do we find a new eagerness and desire on the part of principals and teachers to cooperate with the work, but the city board of education is promoting a plan by offering to the schools ideal stereopticon lanterns and slides, treating of every subject taught in the curriculum. Four of the largest colored schools have taken advantage of this offer and are offering good results obtained from the visual education. It has been my pleasure to supply one of these schools this week with our set of slides on the Care of the Teeth.

The modern health crusade progresses nicely in the schools. Of the fifteen public schools, fourteen are enrolled as Crusaders, (enrolling only the upper grades, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th). Of the sixteen county schools, eight are Crusaders —the remaining eight are the rural schools and are not easily reached by car lines. Total number of grades enrolled, 68; total number of Crusaders, 1,700.

In each grade Crusade masters are appointed to superintend the work and make quarterly reports to the educational agent. Crusaders of the 7th grade in one of the schools have formed a city government plan, and have elected mayor and other city officials, these with the health officers ((of the grade), supervise the Crusade. In another school the 7th grade rendered a Crusade program at their Friday afternoon rhetorical hour in chapel, before all the grades. At present Crusaders in all the schools are writing health rhymes. These are published weekly in the "Crusader's Corner" of the Atlanta Independent, such as the following:

I am a member of the Crusade band
We render service on every hand,
We try to sit erect in school
And practice all the Crusade rules.

In response to the request of seven principals, I have weighed and measured 24 grades, a total of 850 children. Our plan for this study is to find the children who are under weight, enroll these on a classroom weight card, give them the necessary instructions for gaining their normal weight, and then weigh them again at regular intervals. These instances are typical of how the work progresses in those grades where the teachers are awake to the importance of health in education.

The educational agent visits each school once a month and gives health talks to each Crusade grade, by this means more than 200 pupils are reached every month. On the morning of February 17th the agent gave a lecture on "Nutrition and Malnourished Children" to the entire student body of Ashby St. school, assembled in their auditorium, about 500 pupils in number.

The following gives a statement of the literature that has been put in the schools this term—5,602 health pamphlets; 307 circulars and posters, and 25 height and weight charts.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) Carrie L. Dukes,
Educational Agent.

AN ECONOMIC ISSUE

Constitution 3/24/21

Malaria control in Georgia is by far more of an economic than a humanitarian problem.

While the disease kills, over 500 deaths having occurred in this state last year from this malady alone—and in that respect it is serious—the fact that it destroys man power, the efficiency of many thousands of people, mostly among the working and dependent classes, makes it a problem that should be handled from an economic viewpoint, and handled with that firmness and rigidity that so great and important a problem, in dollars and cents, deserves.

In The Constitution today James A. Hollomon discusses at length malaria as an economic issue in Georgia, and gives figures from the state board of health, the United States public health service and the health department of the Central of Georgia railroad, illustrating the enormous destruction therefrom to efficiency, and the collateral loss each year to industrial Georgia, particularly in the mosquito-infected areas. He also reviews legislation pending both in the congress and in the Georgia legislature looking to proper co-operation for malaria control.

It has been estimated by government officials, based upon the number of malaria cases reported in Georgia in 1920, and not more than 85 per cent of the cases were reported, that not less than 1,677,000 days were lost in the twelve months, by this one disease.

Think what that means to the families, the loss of time plus the added expense of fighting it after the disease had been contracted!

But that is not even its most serious phase—

Think of the loss and disorganization occasioned upon industry, by such a constant and wholesale onslaught upon its working system!

The Central of Georgia railway found it imperative to begin an active campaign for malaria control among its employees in order to conserve man power and efficiency, as an economic necessity.

It was ascertained by a canvass of the section forces on one division that 35 per cent of these employees suffered from malaria in 1919. In some places 100 per cent was the percentage of attack. In other places the employees were entirely free from attack.

Investigation showed that where the mosquitoes were given full sway the attack of the disease was at the maximum percentage; and where the mosquito was barred out of the sleeping rooms, and ordinary sanitary precautions were taken against breeding, the disease was either at a minimum percentage, or unknown.

Since that time the company has saved thousands of dollars to its employees, and to its own working organization, through its own vigorous control campaign.

It is to be hoped that the Georgia legislature will give careful consideration to the malaria problem.

It is one that the average person dismisses with a smile or a gesture without stopping to analyze its real significance as an economic issue in Georgia.

Malaria control is simple. Savannah has entirely eradicated the germ-bearer. Other places in Georgia have done the same.

The percentage of attack in Georgia is a great deal less than in either Florida, South Carolina, Louisiana or Mississippi, and yet it is sufficiently large today to cost Georgia millions of dollars each year; and it should be taken vigorously in hand as a problem of great economic importance.

In this connection pending legislation in congress looking to the drainage of overflow and waste lands should be supported, and enactment urged.

Not only will the proposed reclamation projects open up to development millions of acres of wasted area, but it will very largely solve in so doing, in the south particularly, the great problem of malaria control.

Anti-Tuberculosis Work in Atlanta

The Atlanta Anti-Tuberculosis Association was one of the pioneers of the South in cooperative work with colored people. As a result of faithful and persistent effort on both sides one of the most thorough city organizations of colored people in the country has been built up; and educational and preventive work is carried on the year round.

The recent annual Clean-Up Week showed the standing of the colored organization with the white community. The Chamber of Commerce sent a representative to help plan the campaign with the officers of the Association and representatives of the life-insurance companies, the Urban League, the colored committee who had charge of the actual work, the Ministerial Alliance, and the Negro colleges and teachers. The Chamber of Commerce secured the use of motion pictures showing the possibilities of children's work in beautifying a city. This was shown in churches and schools to 2,400 colored children.

Over 5,000 homes and 23,000 people were visited and given instructions, literature and posters. A sanitary survey of the colored districts was made, to be followed by a concerted effort to secure needed improvements from the city. Twenty streets are reported improved since last year's campaign, in addition to two sewers put in and two streets paved. Many private improvements have gone in—repairs, painting, sewerage, etc. The quality of the colored committee's work may be judged from the fact that every house reported insanitary last year was found in satisfactory shape this year. The City Federation of Clubs, composed of leading white women, was so impressed by the results secured that a full report of the colored women's work was read at

(over)

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

(From Over)

their regular meeting.

Georgia has had much unenviable notoriety of late; but with cooperation like this growing with the years; and with lawyers, judges, big business men, ministers, educators, and club and church women signing a public endorsement of the plan to rid the state of peonage and mob violence; with the leading city and county papers all over the state approving them and ex-Governor Dorsey in the fight for righteousness, there is good reason to hope for a future of justice and peace in Georgia.

"COW AND GARDEN."

While recent reports of famine and pellagra conditions in the south were, of course, greatly exaggerated and grossly misleading, there is no denying the fact that there are thousands of families in the south whose members are not being, and never have been, properly and adequately fed.

But, as Dr. Elton S. Osborne of Savannah, so forcefully pointed out in a statement to the press this condition is due to ignorance rather than to poverty.

As Dr. Osborne put it—

"The principal poverty in the south is the poverty of knowledge as how to feed oneself intelligently, proper food is easily procured in abundance yet lack of knowledge prevents the body from being properly nourished."

As The Washington Herald says in an editorial on "Pellagra, Not Famine," which we reproduce elsewhere upon this page, "it is not final whether pellagra is due to unbalanced food rations or to disregard of proper health and sanitary conditions, or both;" but certain it is that under-nourishment, or malnutrition, lowers vitality and destroys resistance power, rendering the sufferer susceptible to disease of various types. It is a demonstrated fact, too, that pellagra infection is seldom, if ever, found in a well-nourished body; also that this particular disease is more prevalent among the poorer and more ignorant people of the south than anywhere else.

Nothing is to be gained by endeavoring to conceal this fact, but everything to gain by facing it and intelligently applying the remedy.

The remedy lies in education—in the dissemination of common, every-day, horse sense, and knowledge as to how to live and what to eat!

And right here is a great and vitally important field for activity by such institutions as our State Agricultural College, the Georgia Normal and Industrial institute, etc., whose purpose in part is to train young men and young women in the arts and sciences of rural life, and to prepare them to serve as "right-living" missionaries among the country folk, teaching them how to get the most out of their land and how to keep well and strong in both mind and body—what to eat, how to grow it and how to prepare it for the table.

It is safe to say that there are hundreds of families, black and white, in Georgia whose members live the year round almost exclusively on "white meat" and cornbread.

For the most part they are small, "one-horse" cotton "croppers." They spend their year's energies in the production of a few bales of cotton, which they have to divide with the landlord, ordinarily receiving for their share little more than enough money to provision the family with "white meat" and meal for the year, and to buy such clothing as barest necessity demands.

No thought nor attention is given to raising a garden, or to supplying the family table with such commonplace necessities as milk and butter!

This, too, in a state in which **any product of the temperate zone** can be grown!

As Dr. Osborne goes on to say—

"Hog and hominy has been proclaimed as the staff of life of the south, the press has preached hog and hominy for years; the packing houses dump their butt meat on the south; no other section of the country will eat it. The hominy of yore was good food, in the good old days when every farmer ground his own grain, consuming it shortly after the grinding. Today we buy largely from the western mills. The hominy is refined and kept until it is robbed of all the vital principles of the grain. The miller has to refine it so that it will keep for months, it keeps well because no self-respecting weevil will eat this devitalized food.

"Hog and hominy do not contain all of the proper principles necessary to maintain the body in vigor, resulting in loss of tone and vitality. There is a lack of 'pep,' the subject being busy all day trying to keep awake and all night trying to go to sleep. Pork and pones promote pellagra and poverty."

The slogan of "hog and hominy," he says—

"should be changed to 'Cow and Garden.' It should be a stigma on any housewife in the south who does not feed her family largely on dairy products, vegetables and fruits. Feeding experiments prove that eliminating dairy products and vegetables from the dietary you cannot even raise a good rat. Their expectation of life is shortened to 25 per cent of the normal, they will not maintain their body weight and will not reproduce.

"Let the press of the south preach 'Cow and Garden.' It is a vital necessity for the health of the people."

In the very sections where pellagra is most prevalent are to be found in abudance all elements entering into the production of its most effective preventives: Soil and all other necessities for the growing of wholesome, substantial, nourishing food of every requisite variety; all essentials for perfect sanitation; and a climate, with at least a nine-months' "growing season," that is unsurpassed anywhere in the world!

There is no possible reason why any family in Georgia, having access to even a patch of ground, should not produce an ample variety of vegetables, and of milk, to provide the household the year round with balanced rations.

The south is not suffering from poverty.

It is undoubtedly true that too many of its inhabitants are suffering from malnutrition, and from pellagra—which, to a certain extent, at least, is a consequence of malnutrition—but the cause is not poverty, but ignorance.

Dr. Osborne is right—"Cow and Garden" should be the motto governing every rural household in the south.

Once it becomes so, malnutrition and pellagra will disappear, and we shall hear no more about "poverty" and "famine."

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
SEPTEMBER 22, 1921

HEALTH CAMPAIGN NOW BEING WAGED BY NEGRO LEADERS

The educational, health campaign now being featured by the social service department of the Atlanta Mutual Insurance company in Atlanta is meeting with unusual success. The meetings are largely attended, and the people are evidencing an unusual degree of interest in the lectures touching every phase of the health problem as it affects the community.

Seven rallies have been held in the various sections of the city, and the program anticipates meetings until every ward in the city has been covered. Tonight there will be a gathering at College Park, and Friday night at the Central Avenue M. E. church.

The Atlanta Mutual is the first negro insurance company in the country to sponsor a social service department. Cyrus Campfield, formerly executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban league, is directing the Atlanta Mutual's welfare program.

NO WONDER!

The Constitution is in receipt of the following communication, which the writer, Mrs. J. T. Wilkins, says she has mailed direct to those responsible for the administration of the affairs of the city—

"129 East Georgia Avenue,
"Atlanta, September 23, '21.

"Our city is in a deplorable condition, where I live in the second ward we are surrounded by tall unsightly weeds everywhere.

"You people seem to be at a loss to understand about the mosquitoes.

"If you will inspect this section of the city you will see why we are troubled with them.

"It's a shame on Atlanta to have such sanitary conditions. Our inspectors walk the streets; they do not look into the back yards, or alleys.

"We need men who will see to it that all yards are kept sanitary.

"Why have a garbage-can law and do not enforce it? In practically every yard in this community the garbage is open, and scattered all over yards. Cow lots are too filthy to mention. Negroes live in all kinds of shanties, with no lavatories or cess pools for their slops.

"Please tell me what kind of a city we have, or rather the kind of men we have in charge of the city's afairs.

"We are not surprised that visitors speak of the dirt and filth here.

"The sidewalk around our state capitol is disgraceful to the state and city.

"If you can't improve conditions, will you kindly advise someone we may ask to look into things?

"MRS. J. T. WILKINS."

The complaint made by Mrs. Wilkins will find ready echo in thousands of Atlanta homes.

The answer is very simple.

If council would devote more attention to improving the conditions of which Mrs. Wilkins complains, instead of devoting its energy to feeding the fires of religious intolerance and racial and creed animosity, there would be a vast improvement in the situation.

No wonder Atlanta is being eaten up this year by mosquitoes and that so many of the departments of municipal administration are working against such heavy odds.

Council hasn't time to give attention to such trivial matters as clean streets and sanitary conditions.

Its attention is apparently centered on the all-important question of advertising Atlanta as a hotbed of religious intolerance.

There has never before been anything like it in the history of the city, and its duplicate is not to be found this side of the days when witches were burned in Salem.

It is a passing craze, and, of course, like all these waves of religious intolerance and fanaticism, will subside.

Public sentiment is awakening to the situation, as shown by the fact that leading ministers of the city are beginning to speak out on the subject.

What Atlanta wants and needs now, more than anything else, is to return to the old-time condition when Protestant and Jew and Catholic went along in their own way in matters of religion and at the same time **merged all of their energy and effort and enthusiasm in the creation of the Atlanta Spirit and in the making of a great city.**

That is the platform now on which all Atlanta should unite in the recreation of the united spirit that made Atlanta a great city, and that will make it still greater.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Georgia.

Health - 1921.

NEGROES INSTRUCTED IN SOCIAL HYGIENE

Constitution 1/26/21

Meetings of the social Hygiene conference for Negroes were laid Tuesday at the Bethel church, on Auburn avenue, while the Atlanta Urban league held a conference, wherein similar subjects were discussed, at the negro Y. M. C. A., on Butler street. At both meetings, negroes were instructed regarding social diseases.

Talks were made at the negro Y. M. C. A., by Dr. R. B. Stewart and Dr. A. R. Burton, of the United States public service, of Washington Dr. F. O. Nichols, of the American Hygiene association, and Dr. J. M. Madison, of the Atlanta Colored Medical association, made talks upon social diseases at the Bethel church.

Negroes from various parts of the state spoke Tuesday afternoon upon various subjects of health and community welfare.

At the negro Y. M. C. A., besides discussion of diseases, talks were made upon industrial problems.

HEALTH CAMPAIGN NOW BEING WAGED BY NEGRO LEADERS

The Atlanta Constitution 9/22/21

The educational, health campaign now being featured by the social service department of the Atlanta Mutual Insurance company in Atlanta is meeting with unusual success. The meetings are largely attended, and the people are evidencing an unusual degree of interest in the lectures touching every phase of the health problem as it affects the community.

Seven rallies have been held in the various sections of the city, and the program anticipates meetings until every ward in the city has been covered. Tonight there will be a gathering at College Park, and Friday night at the Central Avenue M. E. church.

The Atlanta Mutual is the first negro insurance company in the country to sponsor a social service department. Cyrus Campfield, formerly executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, is directing the Atlanta Mutual's welfare program.

ATLANTA GA AMERICAN
SEPTEMBER 25, 1921

Negroes Are Urged To War on Tuberculosis

A drive to educate the negro population of Atlanta to the dread and disease of the tuberculosis plague will be begun in Atlanta Sunday, and will continue 30 days, it was announced by the Atlanta branch of the Antituberculosis Association Saturday. It is planned to approach every negro church, lodge and society in Atlanta to get them back of the movement, it was said.

Plans for the drive were begun by the Antituberculosis Association when an unprecedented spread of the disease was apparent among the negro population recently. The establishment of a negro branch of the association is looked upon as the only method by which the plague may be halted.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Health—1921.

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
MARCH 18, 1921

Negroes Are Included In Child Welfare Work Being Done in the South

The economic burden of preventable sickness is nowhere heavier than in the South, where, in addition to a high death rate among whites in many sections, one negro boy out of every five born alive dies inside of twelve months; and where the expectancy of life of the other four is but 34 years, as against the white infant's expectancy of 50 years. One may as well hunt the rainbow's pot of gold as look for adequate development of the South's resources while this handicap continues.

Maryland, Virginia, Texas and, notably, North Carolina have definite educational policies regarding negro health; and other states are waking to the need. The National Child Welfare Association, in its newly-created department of negro child welfare, offers valuable co-operation to public or private agencies interested in this task. The man in charge of the new department is familiar with the field and its needs, and is in sympathy with the best thought of both races in the South. Inquiry at the association's headquarters, 70 Fifth avenue, New York, will bring full information.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Health—19[illegible]

Maryland.

Campaign For Health School

Maryland Health School For Colored Children Campaign For $25,000

June 27th July 4th

Afro-American 6/10/21

OBJECT

To purchase land and build a Children's Preventorium and Health School. This will be the first Colored Preventorium in America. Option on site at this time.

Give the boys and girls a chance in the race of life

Give generously to this worthy cause.

Campaign will open with a Mass Meeting at the Bethel A. M. E. Church June 27th, 1921, 8 P. M.

Prominent speakers.

Everybody welcome.

Campaign chairman, Carl J. Murphy; campaign director, S. S. Booker. Campaign headquarters, Maryland Tuberculosis Asso., 704 N. Howard street, Baltimore.

General committee: B. M. Rhetta chairman; Mr. S. S. Booker, Rev. Wm. H. Dean, Rev. James R. L. Diggs, Rev. Frederick Douglass, Rev. Beale Elliott, Mrs. Sarah Fernandis, Rev. Junius Gray, Father Charles Hannigan, Rev. John Jones, Rev. R. W. Jefferson, Rev. D. G. Mack, Prof. G. D. McDaniels Dr. J. G. McRae, Dr. J. C. Robinson, Mrs. Jennie Ross, Dr. J. O Spencer, Rev. C. E. Stewart, Rev Willis J. Winston.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Health – 1921

Mississippi

CO-OPERATIVE HEALTH WORK IN MISSISSIPPI

Christian Record 3/24/21

The co-operation between white and colored women begun in Mississippi by the white Federated Clubs, and expanded during the war by the women's State Council of Defense, continues along peace lines.

The state chairman of the Women's Council was fortunate in discovering and training a colored woman who became state chairman for the women of her race. Her work was so remarkable that white audiences were gathered to hear her tell of it. Since the war the white and the colored women continue their co-operative work under the state anti-tuberculosis committee, of which the white woman is a member.

"She really is splendid," the white woman says of the colored one. "I have asked our women at Columbus to have her come in to some of their club meetings and tell of her work and its needs. It is a great opportunity for them to be a very potent factor for good. . . She received an ovation when she spoke before a white audience in Meridian during the war."

The terrible toll of tuberculosis among Negroes emphasizes the value to the entire state of co-operation for better health, whether given, as in Mississippi, by a state Commission, or, as in Virginia and North Carolina, by state Boards whose policies are an intergral part of the state government.

MISSISSIPPI
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OF
BOLIVAR COUNTY.

Cotton Farmer
6/25/21

R. D. DEDWYLDER, M. D.
DIRECTOR
CLEVELAND, MISS.

ATTENTION, MIDWIVES OF BOLIVAR COUNTY!

—x—

The supervision of midwives in Mississippi is under the supervision of Mrs. Laurie Jean Reid, Chief Nurse United States Public Health Service. She will visit Cleveland, Bolivar County, June the 25th, for the purpose of meeting with the MIDWIVES of Bolivar County. Each MIDWIFE will be examined and instructed in this work. Certificates will be given those entitled to follow this trade. I urge every MIDWIFE in Bolivar County to be present. This is important if you wish to follow this line of work.

R. D. DEDWYLDER, M. D.
County Health Officer.

TOO MANY COLORED WOMEN DIED IN 1920

The Cotton Farmer
Mississippi
10/1/21

Figures Compiled by Dr. Pogue, of the Tenants' Hospital.

The total population of the State of Mississippi is 1,790,618. Of this total the white people number 853,963 and our people numbered 935,184 The total deaths in the state for 1920 numbered 22,667. Now of these total deaths 8,142 whites died and 14,525 of our people died.

The white male deaths numbered 4,231 and white female deaths numbered 3,911.

6,853 negro men died and 7,672 colored women died.

The total death rate in the state is 12.7 per thousand. The white death rate is 9.6 per thousand and our death rate is 15.5 per thousand.

Now the question to be solved is: WHY SHOULD OUR DEATH RATE BE SO MUCH HIGHER THAN THE WHITE DEATH RATE? And another thing, why should so many more of our women die annually than our men?

Unless this alarming death rate among the women is checked our race is facing certain extermination and just as certain as the mute signs of the mounds around Winterville tell of a race once ehere but now gone from the face of the earth.

The communion cup, the common drinking cup, lack of proper care during motherhood and cruelty and too much breaking of night's rest whether at prayer meeting, church service or the barrel house, are some of the contributing causes for this heavy death rate among our women.

LIFE LENGTHENED BY FIVE YEARS

Scott Bolivar County
Miss. Cotton Farmer

Remarkable Improvement in Health Shown by Committee on Waste in Industry.

12/3/21

2,400,000 CONTINUALLY ILL

Eye Conservation Taken Up by Manufacturers—Ravages of Tuberculosis Shown on Decrease—Survey of Industries.

Washington.—The duration of life in America has been increased by five years since 1909, according to the findings of the committee on elimination of waste in industry of the American Engineering council appointed by Herbert Hoover. Morbidity surveys, it is stated, shown an economic gain to the nation of many millions through lessened disability and sickness.

Army figures cited bear out estimates of industrial loss resulting from accidents to the eye and defective vision. Of 2,232 men discharged for physical reasons by the military authorities in Brooklyn and Manhattan 462 were rejected because of defective eyes. Eye conservation has now become a matter of organized national concern. The Eye-sight Conservation Council of America and many of the country's biggest industrial enterprises are working to cut down the enormous annual loss from this form of waste.

The report estimates that 2,400,000 people are continually ill. Turberculosis is still the worst epidemic disease, though its ravages are decreasing.

There is no reason, it is declared, to believe that the race is physically advancing. But that national vitality is increasing is the general conclusion reached by the investigators.

Value of Workers' Health.

The section of the waste report dealing with the health of industrial workers was prepared by Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk and Dr. C. T. Sharp of New York. By health supervision and periodic physical examination, it is asserted, a net margin of economic gain of $1,520,000,000 can be accomplished, in addition to "excess dividends in health, happiness, satisfaction in living, prevention of pain, prevention of sorrow, prevention of discontentment and industrial unrest."

Improvement in the general condition of the population since Roosevelt was president is recorded in the report, which represents a survey of five basic industries, which were discussed at a great national forum in connection with the annual five-day meeting of the American Society of Municipal Engineers, which met in New York city.

"In the report on national vitality prepared by Prof. Irving Fisher for the national conservation commission appointed by President Roosevelt in 1909," says the waste committee's report, "it was estimated that there were about 3,000,000 persons seriously ill at all times in the United States and that 42 per cent of this illness was preventable, with a resultant extension of life of over fifteen years.

"Even in the short period of time since that report was issued a measure of this reduction has been noted. The estimate of 13 days' annual loss from illness must now be reduced to approximately seven. The duration of life has actually been extended probably a period of five years."

"A survey of the sickness prevalent among approximately 1,000,000 workers during 1913-15 revealed an average loss to more than 30,000,000 American wage earners of about nine days per year. A fall in the general death rate from 1907 to 1917 of 2.3 per thousand indicated a saving of 240,000 lives in 1917.

Death Rate in Industry.

Dealing with health conditions in industry, the report estimates a total loss among 42,000,000 workers between the ages of fifteen to sixty-five of 428,000 lives in 1920, and a probable loss this year of 500,000. The death rate in industry is given as 11.46 per 1,000, while in preferred occupations, such as teachers and graduates of women's colleges, it is 3.24, as shown by an investigation of mortality among the graduates of Smith, Wellesley and Vassar.

Tuberculosis results in two to three deaths per 1,000 occurring annually at the working ages. Ten years ago the rate was nearly double that figure.

Pneumonia, influenza and typhoid fever are shown to be the most important acute communicable diseases among adults. Typhoid fills more than 150,000 sick beds annually and takes about 15,000 lives, mostly in the working ages.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Missouri

Health — 1921.

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
JUNE 19, 1921

THE NEGRO IN THE CITY.

The report of the Department of Public Welfare for the city's fiscal year, ending April 12, as submitted by retiring Director Schmoll, is an interesting document. It shows that a big volume of alleviating work has been done, but with growing demands, for which provision must be made. Its most arresting feature, though, is the death rate among negroes.

It is unnecessary to repeat the comparative statistics of mortality, but attention is properly directed to the prevalence of tuberculosis among negroes and its menace to the entire population. The so-called white plague, it would seem, is predominantly a black plague, and if the scourge is to be banished the question of negro housing from the standpoints of sanitation and generally wholesome conditions becomes a matter of large municipal concern.

Whether sanitary requirements and regulations as to congestion would touch the roots of the difficulty may be questioned. The big city is the most adverse habitat for the negro. The circumstances, concrete and abstract, unavoidable and fortuitous, are against him. Beyond all that, he lacks the necessary evolutionary equipment for the brick and iron jungles by a million years or more.

The negro should stick to the land, and that is where he would be today if he had had real economic and industrial vision. The black man with the hoe is on the right trail.

HEALTH MENACE.

Kansas City Star 6/25/21.

The public ought to know about present and future menace of their city. For years statistics and investigations have been proving that the large death rate among Ntgroes is due to the ravages of Tuberculosis. Somehow the whole nation has this information and it has been scientifically discussed as a racial characteristic. To discover and publish the facts does very little toward effecting a remedy.

Looking further into the causes of the spread of this contagion, we must consider the housing conditions of Negroes of primary importance, especially in the centers where the population is conjested.

The local Urban League which conducted a housing survey in this city for the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission discloses some startling facts about local conditions.

On 4th Street near Troost Avenue there are four houses in which there have been three deaths from tuberculosis in four months. In the West Bottoms, the average is nearly one per month. The unsanitary and unhealthy condition of these places is the cause. They are seldom, if ever, renovated. At 1832 Lydia there are no windows in the bed room, the toilet opens into the kitchen and there is no way to ventilate it. 1912 Tracy has not been papered in twelve years. Many houses have leaky roofs, rotten window sills and dead rats between the walls.

Much evidence of this sort can be produced to prove that much of the property for which Negroes pay high rent is a culture media for tubercular germs.

There is a very definite and close relation between the death rate among Negroes from tuberculosis and the unsanitary houses in which they live.

There is no housing code to regulate the type of buildings. Sanitary laws are not enforced in Negro districts, notwithstanding the fact that a large number of them are engaged in personal service as cooks, waiters, chauffeurs and laundresses. A few acts of prevention may save the expense of an epidemic and eradicate many evils.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Health — 1921.

The Circle for Negro Relief Holds Third Annual Meeting

New York Age 1/22/21

Work to Better Health of Colored People By the Colored People Themselves Wins Support and Assistance of Public

The third annual meeting of The Circle for Negro Relief, Inc., held at the Y. W. C. A., Wednesday evening, January 12th, was said to be the best annual meeting The Circle has had. The large attendance and the interest manifested show that the effort being made to better the health of the colored people by the colored people is fast becoming a reality. The meeting was presided over by Dr. J. D. Bushell, pastor of the Walker Memorial Church one of the vice-presidents.

Miss Belle Davis, the executive secretary, was complimented upon the excellent report she gave of the Circle's activities for the year and also upon the hard work she is doing to make The Circle's work a success. The splendid work being done by the Palatka, Fla., unit was spoken of and the community hospital they are building was highly commended. They have already raised and paid on the hospital $1,019.54. The financial statement of the Circle for the year ending December 31st, 1920, shows a balance in the bank of $4,208.77, was read.

Members Pledge Office Rent.

The members were greatly interested in both the secretary's and treasurer's report and in order that during the year 1921 we might have more funds with which to carry on our health work, they pledged themselves under the direction of Mrs. Lelia Walker Wilson to be held responsible for the rent of the headquarters once.

The board members present at the meeting were: Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Roberts, Mrs. Lelia Walker Wilson, Mrs. James W. Johnson, Mrs. E. R. Bouttee, Mrs. Dora Cole Norman, Dr. J. E. Moorland, Dr. U. C. Vincent, Dr. Louis T. Wright, Dr. J. D. Bushell and Dr. Roscoe C. Brown.

Representatives from the following units were present: Unit No. 5, New York City; Unit No. 6, Williamsbridge, N. Y.; Unit No. 10, New York City; Unit No. 51, New York City. Some of the other members and friends present were: Mrs. Walter Brown, Mrs. J. E. Moorland, Fred R. Moore, Dr. I. N. Porter, of New Haven, Conn., Attorney E. A. Johnson and Walter F. White.

The speakers were Mrs. L. W. Wilson, Dr. E. P. Roberts, Dr. J. E. Moorland, Attorney E. A. Johnson, Fred R. Moore, Mrs. H. A. Hunt of Fort Valley, Ga., and Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of Washington, D. C.

Each speaker urged the necessity of standing with Miss Davis in her efforts to put over The Circle's work and expressed his interest in the national health program which has been undertaken.

Col. Roosevelt Now on Board.

Dr. Brown gave an interesting talk on the possibilities of The Circle: the need for such an organization; and of Miss Davis having been recommended for membership on the Women's Advisory Board to the Division of Venereal Diseases, U. S. Public Health Service.

Mrs. H. A. Hunt of Fort Valley, Ga., where a unit of The Circle has been recently organized, expressed the interest of her community in The Circle's work and told how eagerly the people at Fort Valley are awaiting the coming of The Circle's nurse.

The Circle has secured Col. Theodore Roosevelt, jr., as a member of the board of directors. Other members who were elected are: Miss Julia Lathrop, Dr. George E. Cannon, Mrs. Adah B. Thoms, Dr. U. C. Vincent, Dr. Louis T. Wright, Mrs. Lelia W. Wilson, Will W. Alexander, Fred R. Moore, Miss Nannie Borroughs, Mrs. Annie Malone, Bishop R. E. Jones, Harrison Rhodes, Mrs. W. F. Trotman.

Miss Davis left Sunday night for Tuskegee Institute where she will attend the Farmer's Annual Conference. Miss Davis, before returning North, will visit Fort Valley, Ga., Rome, Ga., and Bluefield, W. Va. During her absence the office has been left in charge of Miss Amie Cotton, her secretary.

Miss Maud Hyatt of Charleston, S. C., has been secured as a community nurse for Fort Valley, Ga. Miss Hyatt is a graduate of Dixie Hospital, Hampton, Va., and has done excellent work in her profession. She goes to Fort Valley the 1st of February.

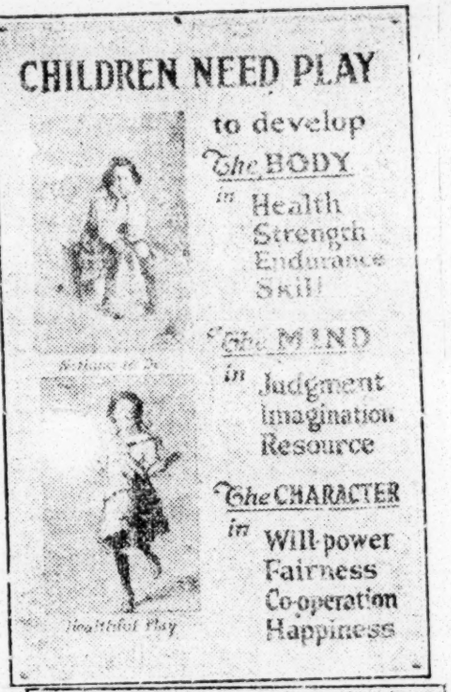
National.

BEGIN CAMPAIGN FOR NEGRO CHILD WELFARE

New York Age 1/22/21

Leet B. Myers, field secretary of the National Child Welfare Association, whose headquarters are at 70 Fifth avenue, New York City, has outlined the plans of its Association for bettering its work to meet the special needs of Negro children. This Association has specialized in the production of graphic material which teaches child welfare by means of pictures. It has made and distributed large numbers of its educational panels, not only throughout the United States, but in all parts of the world.

The Association is now getting out a series of educational art panels, lithographed and hand colored, on heavy durable paper, 17 x 28 inches in size, which are illustrated with fine types of healthy, happy and beautiful Negro children. These panels teach by pictures and a few lines of text the most important truths of Negro child welfare. Our illustrations reproduce three of these panels on "Character" "Play" and "Reverence". Other practical topics are included, such as right posture, brushing the teeth regularly, chewing the food well, need of sleeping ten hours a night and similar subjects, all set forth in a manner that grips the attention and impresses the truth in a way that cannot be forgotten.



Mr. Myers stated that in his opinion the education of the Negro child has hitherto been too much in terms of white people. All the text books of the Negro child are about white people, with little about the Negro. The histories are all about white races. The books he reads are by white authors and his heroes and heroines are white. The pictures he sees are of white people. If he goes to a moving picture show, the same is true. If a Negro appears in the scene, he is usually a caricature or a joke.

The new material of the National Child Welfare Association will [illegible] change this [illegible] Negro child [illegible] Negro children will stimulate racial pride and ambition, and will make the child feel that he or she has a chance to be a worth-while man of woman.

The Negro race is richly endowed by providence, and has an important and valuable contribution to make to the civilization of the world. Negroes should develop their own musical characteristics in music, literature and the arts, and should not merely imitate their white neighbors. Of course, they can learn much from white men, but they should not be mere imitations.

Mr. Meyers is making comprehensive plans for the distribution of these art panels, and states that the National Child Welfare Association is ready to cooperate with other organizations in setting up exhibits of the panels, in planning talks and lectures, and in conducting education institutes in child welfare work.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEL 17

Health—1921

New York

How to Keep Well

BY DR. W. A. EVANS.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, in matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations, and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual disease. Requests for such service cannot be answered. Address Dr. W. A. Evans, DAILY NEWS, 25 Park Place, New York City.

N. Y. C. ILLUSTRATED NEWS
APRIL 18, 1921

WHITES, NEGROES, HEALTH.

I have just come from a meeting of the negro teachers of Alabama. Before that audience Dr. Brown of Birmingham attributed the admittedly high death rate of negroes as compared with whites to environment.

There is no question that a part of the excess is due to bad environment, but no more than a part of it can be explained on that basis. A considerable part of it is due to the poorer physique of the negro, at least for that part of his physique having to do with the resistance to certain important diseases.

The reports of the registrar of vital statistics, United States census office, show that in seventy-five cities located in the South the excessive death rates as compared with Northern cities are due to the excessive death rates of the negro population. The negroes in these cities make up 26.7 per cent of the population. The death rate of the whites is about the death rate for the country at large.

In thirteen Northern cities in which the negro population is 3.5 per cent of the total population the degree of excess of death rate above the average is due to the high negro death rate.

In the list of diseases given by Dublin as being diseases in which negroes have a death rate higher than whites we find listed typhoid fever, which is more due to bad environment than to any other factor. Perhaps malaria and syphilis belong in the same category. The remaining items on Dublin's list are more due to peculiarities of the stock than to environmental influences.

The fairest comparative statement I have seen anywhere is that of Surgeon General Ireland, found in the report of the surgeon general, United States army, 1919. It is a set of conclusions based upon observations in the army in 1917 and 1918. As compared with the white man, he says the negro has the better nose and throat. Therefore he has less nose and throat trouble and less tonsilitis. For the same reason he had less measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, German measles and the other ordinary infections which enter the body through the nose.

The negro had better digestive organs and in consequence suffered from fewer diseases of the stomach and intestines. His black skin was better than the white man's skin. He had less army itch.

He had less influenza. When Southern negro troops were compared with Southern white troops they were found to have had 66 per cent less influenza, less than one-half as much measles, one-fifth as much scarlet fever, one-fourth as much diphtheria and one-third as much malaria. Fewer of them had intestinal parasites.

Negroes have less goiter and less locomotor ataxia. While negro boys examined for the draft had seven times as much venereal disease as white boys, when the negro boys were brought under military control the venereal disease rate fell to that of the whites.

But now for the other side of the picture. The negro has much poorer lungs. His consumption rate is three times and his pneumonia rate four and a half times that of the whites. His kidneys are poorer and in consequence he has much the higher Bright's disease rate.

His heart is poorer and in consequence he has much the higher heart disease rate. So prevalent is rickets among negroes that the statement has been made that all negro children have some rickets. The statement is an exaggeration.

Health Essay Competition

New York Times 4/23/21

One of the most interesting events ever conducted for the children of Harlem is the essay competition now being held by the New York Urban League for the school children of the neighborhood.

Subjects upon which esays may be written have been given out by the League upon Health Topics, in order to create a great deal of interest among the children in matters pertaining to health. The competition which is going on simultaneously in all the schools of the district has received the hearty endorsement and support of the principals and teachers who are co-operating with the League in making this the grand success that the competition is proving to be.

Prizes will be awarded to the writers of the five best essays. The prizes for the competition have been donated by the Homeland Club, of which Mrs. Sofia M. Loebinger is the founder and president. Two other prizes have been given by the National Casualty Company.

The judges who will pass upon the merit of the essays are: Mrs. Sofia M. Loebinger, Mrs. Arthur C. Holden, Miss Ernestine Rose and Victor R. Daly.

PELLAGRA.

New York ave 8/27/21

The recent publicity given to the spread of the disease known as pellagra in the South has given rise to considerable discussion, especially in the Southern newspapers, which seek to resent the impression that the malady is peculiar to that section. One of these papers, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* went so far as to assert that "for the most part the disease prevails among Negroes who in their ignorance, know little about its prevention or its cure." This view of the matter has been taken by other indignant white Southerners, who feel called upon to refute the impression given by President Harding's communication to the Surgeon-General and the Red Cross, calling for a full and comprehensive report as to the causes and spread of the disease.

On the other hand the editor of a Negro weekly published in Indiana gave currency to the opinion that the race was enjoying immunity from the ravages of pellagra, which belief was shared by a Richmond physician, Dr. D. A. Ferguson, who wrote that he was under the impression that the disease was one peculiar to the "poor white man." To settle this controversy, Dr. Ferguson wrote to Dr. H. M. Green of Nashville, Tenn., a recognized authority throughout the South, to whom many cases have been referred for treatment.

In his reply, Dr. Green stated that there is not one iota of evidence, notwithstanding the reports of government experts to the contrary, that points to starvation as the cause of pellagra. Pellagra has been known in the United States only fifteen years, and still remains exclusively a disease of the South. Referring to the statement of the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* quoted above, Dr. Green said:

> "This is far from true and if intended to suggest, as is apparently the case, that Negroes, because of poverty and ignorance, are affected, is as unjust and misleading as the writer feels that President Harding's statement to be, with reference to the South.
>
> "For fifteen years or ever since pellagra was recognized in the United States, I have made a careful study of its etiology, prevalence and treatment. As above stated, it is an infectious disease almost exclusively found in rural sections, and affects the people residing there impartially and without regard to race, color or degree of intelligence. The section in which I live, I treat hundreds of cases every year, and less than 1 per cent. of those treated are Negroes; on the other hand, I have treated families of wealthy farmers, merchants, ministers, doctors and others whose intelligence and ability to obtain an abundance of wholesome food are beyond question. In my experience, no race or mixture of races, except the Jew, has escaped (it must be borne in mind that the Jew is strictly a city dweller which, rather than race, accounts for his apparent immunity), and races are affected in direct proportion to their numbers living in pellagrose sections. You note that less than 1 per cent. of the cases treated by me are Negroes, and this is about the percentage of Negroes residing in the suburban or rural sections here.

This would seem to effectually dispose of the suggestion that pellagra is peculiar to the Negro. At the same time it does not tend to establish racial immunity from the disease. Some authorities on previous occasions have attributed the ravages of pellagra to a diet based too exclusively on corn products. While not touching this phase of the matter, Dr. Green asserts that pellagra exists in the South just as it does in Southern Europe, and has existed over there for more than 300 years. It came to America along with emigrants from Italy and Spain. Its presence has been attributed to various food poisonings, but so far no means have been discovered to combat it effectively.

The proper thing for the South to do would be to welcome the aid of the National Health Service in investigating the causes and spread of this plague and seeking to cure and prevent it, as has been done in the case of hookworm. The effort to throw the odium of it upon the Negro is a vain attempt to evade responsibility.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Health - 1921.

North Carolina

THE TUBERCULOSIS WORK AMONG THE NEGROES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

1/13/21

Afro-American Presbyterian

Active definite work was begun in the latter part of 1917 by the employment of Mrs. F. C. Williams, an intelligent and educated colored woman, as State director of Health Education and Organization. She had held a position as rural supervisor of colored schools and hence was acquainted with the Negro teachers and their work—she had made good in her former position, and has made good in this work. We were fortunate to elicit the interest of Professor N. C. Newbold, Director of Rural Education for the Negroes, and he made it possible for us to secure the co-operation of the rural supervisors of colored schools. The first eighteen months were devoted to the organization of the Negro Community Leagues: these leagues to study tuberculosis and other health subjects, and put into practice the things learned, etc.—this part of the work was thought to be successful.

In 1919 we decided to ask the Negroes to sell Tuberculosis Christmas Seals—after advising with the leading Negroes over the State. It was decided to make the rural supervisor director for the county, and she was to use the Community Leagues and her teachers to put on the sale. Mrs. F. C. Williams was field director of the sale among the Negrees, and had a personal conference with every supervisor, usually having several supervisors meet her at a convenient point for a day's conference. We also made an allotment to each supervisor or each county—the allotment totalling 10,000 for 36 counties. We actually sold $5132.48. All of the money was sent in to the treasurer of the State Association and we promised if they would reach their allotment we would furnish a moving picture show for one week in each county for those participating and reaching their allotment. Only six counties reached their allotment, but we gave them their movie.

When the Christmas Seal sale was over we put on the Health Crusade in the same general way, Mrs. F. C. Williams, acting as field director, holding her group meetings with the supervisors, etc. There were 12,700 colored children doing the Health Chores during the months of January, February, and March of 1920, though we did not start the Health Crusade campaign until January, for the reason that we did not want to give the Negroes two things to do at the same time until they became familiar with the work. But this year we expect to start our Health Crusade by November first.

Nineteen and twenty is the third summer that this has been done and the idea is considered practicable and the work satisfactory. But we feel quite sure that the work has been better done this year than at any time before—Mrs. Williams has done this work and done it well. The Summer just past she has visited every Summer School and almost every Teacher's Institute, and through the kindness of Dr. E. C. Brooks, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Professor N. C. Newbold, and L. C. Brogden, Directors of Rural Education, she has had her place on the faculty at each place. She presents the matter very forcefully. First she takes up the school law and turns to the page and paragraph requiring teachers to teach physiology and the prevention of disease, and ih a certain part of the paragraph and later in the suggested daily schedule, she shows them that this teaching is required by the State law, and the day of the week and the hour of the day on which it should be taught. She then takes up the bulletin prepared by the State Board of Health for Teacher's Summer Schools and runs through it, dealing at length with the subject of tuberculosis. She then devotes considerable time to the Health Crusade, showing them how to go about it, its value, etc. . .

——

Following up our promise we started our moving picture car March, 1921. The itinerary contemplates spending one week in a county. We have a moving picture machine, a Ford car, and a generator. We have a trailer for the generator, but have not had it long enough to know whether it is practicable or not. We have had the car only a few months, and have had to learn how to run it, how to keep it in order, and how to get it out of the mud. We have had to learn how to run the machine, how to splice the films, how to keep the films in order, how to keep the machine in order, and how to keep the lights in order. We have had to learn how to get the people out to see the pictures, how to get the right kind of pictures, how to get the pictures in time, how to get the pictures back in time, how to get the pictures to the next place in time, how to get the pictures back to the State Board of Health in time, how to get the pictures back to the State Board of Health in time, how to get the pictures back to the State Board of Health

Health — 1921.

North Carolina

Health Situation In Craven County Cause of Comment

Full Time Health Officer is Only Solution to Smallpox Situation.

PHYSICIANS UNIT ON PROPOSITION

NEW BERN N. C. JOURNAL
FEBRUARY 19, 1921

Danger of Transmission of Disease to White People Growing Acute

Called to New Bern at the instance of colored physicians, uneasy at the continued spread of smallpox, which has developed into almost an epidemic among the negro population, Dr. J. S. Mitchener, of the bureau of epidemiology, state board of health, at Raleigh, is authority for the statement that New Bern and Craven county must immediately make provision for the equipment of a health department and the maintenance of a full time health officer if this and other possible virulent diseases are to be checked and controlled.

Dr. Mitchener made a full and complete survey of the situation insofar as the negro population is concerned.. He found perhaps twenty-five well developed cases of smallpox, some of them of a virulent nature, and states—and white physicians sustain the statement—that this number represents an estimate that will approximate half of the actual cases of the disease in the city and environs.

Visited Colored Schools.

Dr. Mitchener visited the colored schools and established the fact that not more than twenty-five per cent of the children enrolled have been successfully vaccinated. He conferred with Professor H. B. Smith, superintendent of schools, who himself realized the gravity of the situation and the danger of the spread of this and other diseases from the colored school centers to the white children. Professor Smith agreed with Dr. iMtchener that an answer to the health problem in New Bern is a full-time health officer.

Dr. Joseph F. Patterson, city health officer, conferred with Dr. Mitchener, with whom he agreed in every particular as to the danger to the health of the white population of New Bern through contact with colored people who had been in touch with the disease. Dr. Patterson states that with as many cases as there are in New Bern. and with practically all white families having their washing done by negro laundresses, it is practically impossible to prevent contact with the disease on the part of the whites.

White People Afflicted

As a matter of fact it is said that there are already a number of white people suffering from the disease, though Dr. Mitchener, coming at the instance of the colored physicians, confined his activities to an investigation of the conditions among the colored people. It is apparent, physicians state that no very strong attemp is made for enforce vaccination, the only sure preventative, among the colored children of school age.

In conference with J. S. Miller, chairman of the board of county commissioners, Dr. Mitchener called attention to the urgency of the situation, and strongly recommended that measures be immediately taken to employed a full time health officer for Craven county. It is understood that Mr. Miller, realizing the gravity of the situation, is prepared to call an extraordinary session of the county commissioners for the purpose of giving the matter consideration. The physicians of New Bern will be a unit in recommending that the action proposed be taken.

Before leaving for Raleigh Dr. Mitchener stated that he will recommend to the state health department that the department confer with the Craven county commissioners to the end that arrangements may be perfected by which Craven county, if such means should seem desirable, can secure not only cooperation, but active financial assistance from the state board of health. It is understood that the county commissioners will wait until they have heard from Raleigh before calling a special session of that body to discuss the situation.

No Longer Plead Poverty

The suggestion has been advanced that the commissioners can no longer plead poverty as an excuse for turning down the recommendation of Dr. Mitchener and the local physicians, that body having recently made arrangements for, and a bill to that end is now pending in the legislature, increasing the salaries of several county officials. Physicians and others who have been approached on the subject state that if the county is rich eough to spend an additional six thousand dollars in salaries it is sufficiently wealthy to protect the health of its citizens.

A recommendation for a full time health officer for New Bern and Craven county has been made by Dr. Patterson several times. On the occasion of the last recommendation a delegation of ladies representing the Women's Club appeared for the same purpose. It is claimed that it could very well be arranged for the city and county to act in conjunction in the matter. If the salaries now paid health officers and the fees obtained through the activities of these officials are taken into consideration, together with the support from the health department, the cost of maintaining a full time health officer would be nominal.

Want Health Officer

At any rate the physicians, after hearing from Dr. Mitchener precisely what the situation is in this community, will back any recommendation made to the Craven county commissioners by the state board of health looking to the employment of a full time health officer for this territory. It is said that matters have now progressed to such a state that quick action is necessary. The very lives of the people are endangered by the spread of this disease, which has gotten almost beyond control.

Dr. Mitchener stated in fact that the situation is more likely to get worse than better. He says that people exposed to the disease are allowed to mingle without restraint with their fellows; that negro women subjected to exposure came into white homes for washing that is taken back to the habitation of the patients to be laundered, and that the disease is thus possible of communication to white children, who would in turn transmit it to their fellows in school, with the result that an epidemic of a loathsome nature would be fostered upon white people of New Bern.

Large Number Cases.

The number of cases of the disease to be found in New Bern is startling to everybody except the physicians. These of course had an accurate idea of the situation already. Dr. Mitchener's elucidation of the situation has thrown a fright into the school officials, both city and county, and these will co-operate with the physicians in attempting to bring sufficient presure ot bear upon the commissioners to force some action at their hands.

It is believed that the commissioners are prepared to take the necessary action of their own volition. It is understood that they have suggested that the state board of health send a representative here for the purpose of a conference as to ways and means, and to explain just what the attitude of the state will be and what assistance will be rendered by the state in making the maintenance of such an official possible. This official will be started for New Bern just as soon as Dr. Mitchener has made his report in Raleigh.

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF HEALTH.

Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Star of Zion 3/17/21

To the Colored People of North Carolina:

The Bureau of Vital Statistics wants to congratulate the colored people of North Carolina on their compliance with the Vital Statistics Law during 1920, namely the reporting of births and deaths. The Director of this Bureau has always felt that the colored birth rate in North Carolina was as high, or higher, than the white rate, but up until the year of 1920, the figures showed a lower rate than the white rate. There were during 1920 25,568 colored births. The rates for 1920 are as follows:

White	32.8
Colored	32.9

This shows clearly to my mind that the colored people of North Carolina are beginning to realize as never before the importance of this valuable law to their children and their children's children and are bending their energies to comply with the law. It is the fond hope and expectation that during 1921 every colored birth in North Carolina will be reported to the local registrar promptly and that every certificate will be written in a legible hand with good ink.

The director of this Bureau hopes that every colored school teacher every colored minister, every colored newspaper, and every leader of the colored race will put this important matter before their people and see that the name of every colored child born in North Carolina is registered with the Bureau of Vital Statistics where this information will be preserved as long as the State of North Carolina exists. For your information will say, there is a local registrar in every city, and town and township in the State. Find out who your local registrar is and file your reports with him promptly. See that the baby's name is on the birth certificate.

Yours truly,
F. M. Register,
Deputy State Registrar.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Health – 1921.

Tennessee

PELLAGRA STAMPED OUT IN LEE COUNTY

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn.

Well-Balanced Diet Produces Wonderful Results.

12/25/21

IMPROVEMENT IS SHOWN

Aged Men and Women Responded As Quickly As Young to Treatment—Farmers Urged to Have Abundance of Milk and Vegetables.

In the report of the public health work carried on in Lee County during 1921, under the direction of Dr. J. B. Black, the method of handling the pellagra situation, which developed during the summer months, is discussed. The following is an extract from the report Dr. Black made to Mr. J. M. Thomas, chairman of the health committee, for Lee County:

"In the month of July, 1921, there was a rather sudden rise in the number of cases of pellagra reported in Lee County. This was no doubt due to the fact that the disturbed financial condition of the country caused many people to economize in matters of food to such an extent that they failed to allow themselves a balanced diet. This was especially true of the share workers. And it was not due altogether to the landlord's limiting them in food supplies, but, in many instances, it was due to the fact that the share workers called for only certain articles of food—bacon, cornmeal and molasses—in order that their food accounts would not be so high. Landlord and share worker alike should realize that a balanced ration is conducive to more efficient work and pays in the end.

"As county health officer, my attention was called to two cases of pellagra on a farm near Tupelo. On investigation I found a family composed of husband, wife and one child. They were in absolutely destitute circumstances. Their physical condition was as follows:

"1. Mrs. S. was a well developed, but poorly nourished, adult female, aged 19 years. She complained of extreme weakness and could scarcely sit up. Her mouth showed ulcers on the gums and tongue. On her neck, forearms, hands and feet was an eruption composed of ulcers and a scaly condition of the skin characteristic of pellagra. She suffered much discomfort from the ulcers on her feet. She also complained of diarrhea, five to eight bowel movements each day. Her diet, since March, 1921, had been almost exclusively bacon, corn bread and sorghum molasses.

"2. Mr. S. was a fairly well developed and nourished adult male, age 24 years. He complained of weakness. His mouth, gums and tongue showed ulcers. His neck, forearms and hands had the ulcers and scaly condition of pellagra. He suffered from diarrhea, four to six bowel movements each day. His diet had been the same as Mrs. S.

Health – 1921.

Pennsylvania

TUBERCULOSIS INCREASES

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER

MARCH 20 1921

Negro Clinic Is Being Conducted at Henry Phipps Institute

Tuberculosis is on the increase among the colored population of Philadelphia, according to Dr. Henry M. Minton, a Negro graduate from the Jefferson Medical College, who now is in charge of clinic being conducted at the Henry Phipps Institute, Seventh and Lombard streets, for tubercular members of his race.

"I should say the increase has been due to the after-effects of the influenza epidemic and the influx of Negroes from the South, with the resulting problems of overcrowding and unemployment," said Dr. Minton yesterday. "There were many rapid cases among those from the South, owing to a combination of poor living conditions and the change in climate. They seem to have no resistance whatever."

In addition to the tuberculosis clinic for the colored, the Phipps Institute has prenatal, urological and gynecological clinics. Dr. Frank E. Boston, a Negro graduate from the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, has been appointed to take charge of the prenatal clinic.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Health – 1921.

Texas

RACE SHOULD BUY XMAS RED SEALS.

Houston Negro Informer 12/17/21

Last year quite a number of colored citizens bought the Christmas Red Cross seals offered the public by the Houston Anti-Tuberculosis League.

At that time many of our people were under the impression that a unit was being maintained for members of our race afflicted with the dreaded white plague here or elsewhere in the state and thus they considered it a privilege and a duty to purchase the stamps and aid in this great humanitarian work.

After having purchased the seals several of them discovered that no unit was being operated for colored victims here nor elsewhere in Texas, and they began to make protests to The Informer.

This paper took the matter up with the head of the local league and received the promise that our race would be looked after in the 1921 budget and that a unit would be constructed and maintanied for treating colored people afflicted with tuberculosis.

This promise has been kept and only a few days ago the colored unit was thrown wide to the public and already several members of our race are receiving treatment there.

The building, located on municipal property near the Shepherd's Dam bridge, just beyond Houston College, is a very neat, cosy and attractive structure and is built along the same lines as the one used for white victims of the white plague.

It has nice, airy and commodious rooms for patients and suitable quarters for attendants and others connected with the unit.

A trained nurse is in charge and the only thing asked of the race is to see that those afflicted with this disease are induced to take advantage of the treatment to be received there.

Another Christmas is rapidly approaching and thus again the local anti-tuberculosis league is asking the citizens to help carry on this much-needed work by buying the Christmas seals or stamps that they put on the market every year at this season.

Since the county and city governments have done their part by establishing this work among our people and erecting this handsome and beautiful building for the care and treatment of our race, most assuredly our people can afford to buy $2 worth of these seals and thus materially help in this great work of ministration.

This fight against tuberculosis in this county must be pushed and the receipts from the sale of these seals constitute almost the only source of revenue for conducting the work and keeping the units open for both races throughout the year.

It is very fitting and quite appropriate that these seals be offered to the public during the Yuletide season—when the spirit of giving, kindness and brotherly love is being more truly and practically demonstrated than at any other season of the year.

When these seals are mailed to you, do not send them back, but remit the league $2 and thereby contribute your bit in this great fight against one of the most powerful and deadly enemies of the human family.

If no seals have been mailed you and you believe that the work is worthy and deserving of support, telephone Preston 5663 and same will be sent you or call at the headquarters in the Harris County court house and get your share.

These seals will not serve as regular postage stamps on your letters nor parcels, but are simply employed in a complimentary manner. To purchase them and place them on your letters, cards and packages consigned for the mails, you show forth to the world that you believe in and practice the doctrine of self-help and of living and helping others to live.

It is hoped to realize $25,000 in this county in the next few days in the sale and distribution of about 5,000,000 of these seals.

"Sixty-nine miles of Christmas seals for Harris County. Every inch sold aids in the battle against tuberculosis. How many feet are you going to buy?"

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Health — 1921

South Carolina

COLUMBIA S C RECORD
APRIL 6, 1921

A HEALTH FILM.

In keeping with the program as outlined for Negro Health, the Inter-Racial Committee is showing a reel at the Royal theatre on the Fly and Mosquito. This picture has been considered instructive and interesting by all who have seen it. It is available and may be had upon request through the State Board of Health which is cooperating in this movement.

On Friday night of this week the picture will be shown at Benedict college to the college classes of Benedict and Allen and all others are welcome.

The Southern Methodist women's Missionary Council is supporting a colored trained nurse for public health work in South Carolina, the nurse being, as it happens, a member of the Episcopal church. She works among the congested colored population of the lower counties. She not only goes personally into the homes and schools of her people but through the colored women's clubs, and she has had remarkable success in enlisting the educated women of her race as helpers. The local auxiliaries of Southern Methodist women also aid the work by intresting white women of the churches and federated clubs in health conditions among the Negroes. The work of the nurse is under the direction of Mrs. Dodd, the woman official of the State Board of Health.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Health — 1921.

CITY PLANS TO TEACH HEALTH TO NEGROES

NORFOLK VA DISPATCH
MARCH 9, 1921

$5,000 to Be Spent In Campaign of Education This Summer

The city of Norfolk will spend $5,000 this year in a campaign for cleanliness, health and thrift among negro residents of the city.

Council, in regular weekly session yesterday, voted favorably on the first reading of an ordinance appropriating that amout at the recommendation of the city manager and Dr. Powhatan S. Schenck, health officer and director of public safety.

The money, according to plans outlined by the city manager, will be spent in community service, but not in the sort of community service the city has attempted in the past.

Can Cut Death Rate

The prime purpose of the campaign will be to show negroes how they can improve their health conditions and cut down the death rate among members of their race.

A letter directed to the council by Dr. Schenck, through the city manager, shows that in Norfolk the death rate among negroes has been considerably higher than among the whites. The negro death rate was twenty per thousand per annum among the negroes last year as against 8.5 among the whites.

Lack of proper education in hygiene, the care of sick, the care of infants and the treatment of minor infant diseases is given by Dr. Schenck as the prime reasons for the comparatively high death rate.

Doctors to Help

A number of negro physicians and welfare workers of high standing have volunteered to take hold of the campaign and insure its success. Another fund of $5,000 will be raised by the leaders among the colored residents of Norfolk and the campaign for improving health conditions of the race will be made the most vigorous ever carried out in Norfolk.

The ordinance will come up on its secondw reading next Tuesday afternoon.

NORFOLK WILL TEACH HEALTH TO NEGROES. APPROPRIATES $5,000.

Dallas Express 3/26/21

Norfolk, Va., March 24.—The city of Norfolk, will spend $5,000 this year in a campaign for cleanliness, health and thrift among Negro residents of the city.

Council, in regular weekly session voted favorably on the first reading of an ordinance appropriating that amount at the recommendation of the city manager and Dr. Powhatan S. Schenck, health officer and director of public safety.

The money, according to plans outlined by the city manager, will be spent in community service, but not in the sort of community service the city has attempted in the past.

The prime purpose of the campaign will be to show Negroes how they can improve their health conditions and cut down the death rate among members of their race.

A letter directed to the council by Dr. Schenck, through the city manager, shows that in Norfolk the death rate among Negroes has been considerably higher than among the whites. The Negro death rate was twenty per thousand per annum among the Negroes last year as against 8.5 among the whites.

Lack of proper education in hygiene, the care of sick, the care of infants and the treatment of minor infant diseases is given by Dr. Schenck as the prime reasons for the comparatively high death rate.

A number of negro physcians and welfare workers of high standing have volunteered to take hold of the campaign and insure its success. Another fund of $5,000 will be raised by the leaders among the Colored residents of Norfolk and the campaign for improving health conditions of the race will be made the most vigorous ever carried out in Norfolk.

The ordinance will come up on its second reading next Tuesday afternoon.

CITY DEATH RATE ABNORMALLY LOW

NORFOLK VA VIRGINIAN PILOT
JULY 10, 1921

Average for Entire Population Is 9.7; Whites 6.9 and Negroes 14.4

BIRTHS ARE DOUBLE TOTAL OF DEATHS

The death rate of the city of Norfolk for the month of June continued abnormally low, according to the monthly report of the Department of Public Health. The average rate was 9.7 per 1,000. The white death rate was 6.9, while that of the colored population was 14.4. The deaths of forty-four white persons and fifty-five negroes were reported. Births were more than double the deaths, numbering 214.

Despite the favorable report of the Health Department, Dr. Powhatan S. Schenck, director of public health, yesterday warned against the possibility of typhoid this summer. Typhoid throughout the country, he said, is more prevalent than usual, although the number of cases reported in Norfolk is less than usual for this season of the year.

Dr. Schenck recommends nothing be eaten or drunk until it has been cooked thoroughly or boiled, and then protected from flies and all other contamination. He urges that typhoid prophylaxis be taken at the city dispensary as an extra preventive of the disease. The service is free of charge.

"Indications point to a bad year for typhoid fever," he declared yesterday. "Already typhoid is prevailing more or less, throughout the country.

"There is only one way to take typhoid; one must swallow the germs. In other words, one must eat food or drink that is infected with typhoid fever germs. A careless person may become infected by dirty hands placed in the mouth. Flies, fingers and filth are the most important ditributors of typhoid."

Virginia

Housing of Negroes Is Problem in Savannah

Georgian 10/3/21

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 7.—Housing conditions among the negroes of Savannah will be investigated by a special committee to be appointed by Mayor Stewart. This is in accordance with a resolution passed by City Council at its first October meeting.

Council acted upon a communication from the Board of Sanitary Commissioners. At a recent meeting of the commission housing conditions among the negroes, as related to the prevalence of disease and the high death rate of the negres, were discussed. The communication asked that a committee be named to investigate and report to council. The city fathers are then requested to draw up an ordinance which will remedy the situation and include it in the building code.

Dr. W. F. Brunner, city health officer, believes better housing facilities among the negroes will reduce the death rate and result in a falling off in illness among the colored population.

Va. Women Talk Plans for Health

The Chicago Defender 10/8/21

Hampton, Va., Oct. 7.—The Virginia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs held its 14th annual meeting in Lexington. Mrs. Janie Porter Barrett, superintendent of the Virginia Industrial School for Girls, presided at the sessions.

The plan of the federation was to get a common platform upon which the churches and clubs can work to develop community programs. The problems of child training and health conservation were also taken up.

Mrs. Barrett maintained:

"The interracial movement being launched in different states is most important. There will never be a time when good will between the races will be more needed than now, and I know of no group in a better position to stand by that movement than the Virginia State Federation.

"It has been learned from experience how much can be accomplished by mutual trust on the part of the races.

"You and I are in position to speak for the sincerity and loyalty of some of the white men and women who are as anxious as we are to right wrongs, for we have tested them. We can never stand by and hear the other race denounced as a whole because of the wrongdoing of some, without telling of those we know in the North and in the South who are working unceasingly for justice and fair play for all."

The federation, on invitation, visited the Virginia Military Institute, from which Prof. Robert Kerlin was recently dismissed for alleged bungling of the institute's Race policy, and Washington and Lee University.

HEALTH CENTER FILLS BIG NEED

Norfolk Health and Thrift Center Is Doing Remarkable Work In Maintaining Clinic for Needy

By Chas. M. Tucker

Norfolk Journal & Guide 10/22/21

Undoubtedly the colored people of Norfolk may singularly pride themselves of possessing the services of a clinic whose professional personnel contribute their services free of charge to all patients. The problem of health as it affects the Negro race is one which should receive the greatest consideration of all. The masses of colored people—not only of Norfolk, but everywhere there is an appreciable number of them—who, unfortunately, are ignorant of the knowledge of hygiene, sanitation, and the common sense things conducive of good health are generally the ones whose ignorance of the laws for right living seems to keep the Negro's death rate high.

If there is anything which humanely approaches the solution of the Negroes hygienic and economical problems, surely the fifteen physicians, several dentists, and two eye, ear, nose and throat specialists, who are serving their peolpe gratis come near the approachment of a fundamental solution. A diseased body brings a diseased mind and along with the deceased mind comes corresponding insanitary standards, ignorance, poverty, degeneracy and a perpetual high death rate.

Out on Princess Anne avenue, between the Booker T. Washington High School and the First Presbyterian church, in what was formerly known as the Lekies Old Folks' Home, is situated Norfolks first fundamental solution for good citizenship and rightful living standards—THE HEALTH AND COMMUNITY AND THRIFT CENTER. At this institution, there are corps of professional men who are performing a work truly representative of Christianity—serving where service is needed for no pecuniary returns.

The rooms of the clinic are large and commodious and present every appearance of an up-to-date clinic. The equipment for the clinic is being paid for by the Mothers' Club, which club constitutes upwards of five hundred women.

The clinic has an experienced nurse who does considerable survey wrok. This nurse is assisted by another nurse who does follow-up work. The Tuberculosis Nurse has made, approimately, five hundred calls in the vicinity of the clinic and she is to visit all the colored people's homes in the city in connection with this work. The clinic also has a milk station, which furnishes milk free of charge to indigent adults and a large number of babies.

Children's Clinic

If the person or persons who conceived the idea of the clinic had stopped at the undertaking and establishment of the children's clinic, they would have rendered a service of ultra-importance. The care of the child is one of the essential things that commands attention and respect of any race. This clinic is growing rapidly, and is appreciated by a large number of parents. Every child that is brought to the clinic is carried through a thorough examination. All of the child's organs are carefully examined and a careful family and presonal history is taken. The baby is weighed; after being stripped of all clothing, measurement of head, chest and other parts of the body being taken, then careful examination of the eyes, ears, nose and throat, heart, lungs, kidney, liver, spleen, skin, reflexes taken, and blood taken from each child for a Wasserman Test. The blood is examined at the City Laboratory. Urinalisist is made, and, in special cases, culture from the throat and specimen of sputum taken. However, most of the infant's troubles are due to improper feeding. Instructions are given the mother concerning the child's food.

In cases of adenoids, or enlarged tonsils or any eye trouble of the child, the case is referred to the eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist. There has been a number of expectant mothers to the clinic to receive examinations and instructions which they could not have possibly paid for during these hard times.

The above procedure in the examination of the infants means bringing healthy off-springs into the world instead of sickly ones. The Children's Department alone is worth the maintenance of the entire clinic. The importance of it may not be realized in its immensity now, but the good of it will be incalcuable in the years to come.

Concerning other departments of the clinic, more than fifty operations for tonsils and adenoids have been performed on children and equally as many on adults. The clinic has already treated over 1,700 people. The medical clinic has grown so rapidly that it scarcely has enough doctors to care for the patients. Of course, the clinic is free to those who are unable to pay for the services of a doctor, and placards making that statement

known are found on the walls of the clinic. The V. D. Clinic has treated about 100 patients. The Tuberculosis clinic has treated, approximately, 50 patients, while over 300 infants have bene looked after and 193 vacinations have been made.

Norfolk's Health Center has done and is doing a great work. The doctors are enthusiastic and are much interested in this work of charity. The reporter realized more than ever the splendid esprit de corps of the doctors in giving their service to those who are afflicted. The Center has been favored with lectures from a number of the best specialists in the City and for which it feels very grateful. It hopes to have more during the course of the existence of the clinic.

Visit your Health Center and help in the fostering of its policies. The work it is doing must be continued. **It has included in its policy the treatment of two of the largest contributory cause for the Negro's high death rate, viz, tuberculosis and infant mortality. The clinic is evidently so helpful that the reporter believes the people shoold know more aboot it and** other articles on this work will appear in sobsequent issues of the JOURNAL AND GUIDE.

Inauguration of the Tidewater Campaign Among Negroes Makes Possible the Care and Cure of Thousands so Afflicted

Norfolk Va. Journal & Guide 11/19/21

By Chas. M. Tucker

The tuberculosis campaign appropriately begins with the approach of the Christmas season. The manner in which funds are asked in this connection serves two purposes: in the purchase of your Christmas seals, and the financial assistance the campaign receives in its work in fighting the disease.

As a matter of health, and surely as a matter of lowering our high death rate, this campaign should receive our spontaneous support. Tuberculosis is a disease every one fights against. Even though, approximately, 75,000 lives were saved last year from the present curative methods for this malady, there were 133 deaths among the colored people of Norfolk against 67 among whites. In the entire State, there were 1,765 deaths among colored people, during the year and 1,522 among the whites. However, with the white population of the city being nearly twice that of the colored, it will be noted that the death rate from consumption affords the largest contribution to the Negro's high death rate.

Does the question arise in your mind concerning the reason of the above? Do you wonder at the fact that 18 per cent of all the deaths in the race are due to tuberculosis in some form? It is peculiar and regretful that this is so, but let us examine some of the causes.

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease, exciting cause of which is characterized by the production of tubercles. Among the most frequent seats of the disease are the lungs, pulmonary phthisis, or consumption, the intestinal tract, the lymphatic glands, the serious membranes, the bones, the skin, the brain, the Fallopian tubes, the uterus, and the spleen. It may seem from statistics that the Negro appears more susceptible to tuberculosis than the white; however, if this be true, it is only partially so. It is believed though that the most glaring causes hang around these five reasons: Ignorance; inheritance; intemperance; indigence, and indifference.

In the first place, ignorance of the causes of the disease itself is a great and, probably, the most potent cause. We seem not to realize that tuberculosis is a highly infectious disease; that, if any member of the family has tuberculosis, other members, especially young people, become infected. We sometimes even allow healthy members of the family to sleep with tubercular ones, through a false belief that "he hasn't got tuberculosis." There are some parents who will content themselves in sleeping a child in a room with little or no ventilation; they will permit a healthy child to sleep with a tubercular one; they will scantily clothe the child in winter, and improperly feed it, and, of course, all these things go to undermine its constitution, making the body so weak that, with a little cold, the lungs become weak, remain weak, and consequently—tuberculosis. Ignorance of the laws of hygiene **make a nice little** mushy bed in which **tuberculosis begins** to grow.

Inheritance does not **mean the receipt of the disease at birth from one** of the parents. It means **that we inherit a "good soil" for the disease;** that we inherit a greater **possibility** of acquiring the disease. **Intemperance** is probably the **most potent** handmaid on which **the young people** render their bodies **susceptible to the** disease; intemperance in **dress and** physical rest. In their **version of a** "good time", they try **to work eight** hours a day off of three **or four hours** rest. They weaken their **constitutions** through such intemperance **and become "simply disgusted" when the** doctor tells them **their lungs are** weak.

Indifference to the **disease is another striking cause. We know how** the disease is transmitted, **yet we are** indifferent to the **carelessness of the** afflicted and towards **the possibility** of other members **catching the disease.** Infection comes **largely through** the mouth and nose. **As it is, the air** exhaled from the lungs **is bad enough,** and it is still worse **when it comes** from a diseased source. **It may be of** interest to say that a **woman secured** a divorce from her husband, **in the** courts of a certain **state, because** when he married her, **she said he** KNEW he was tubercular. **Something** to think about.

Indigence, or poverty, **comes for its** share. Of course many **years ago a** person inflicted with the **disease was** considered doomed, but, **even though** there is hope now, it **takes money to** adequately fight the disease. **Unfortunately,** many who are **tubercular** lack the necessary funds **to combat** the developments, and **herein lies the** further significance for **this campaign.** The Old Dominion **Medical** Society is undertaking **to assist the** State Tuberculosis League **in fighting** this disease, consequently, **various** churches will be asked **to permit per**sons to talk and spread **such pertinent** information to the people. **To you** who are well, to you who **can not only** acquire your Christmas **seals, but** through the purchase **of them, swell** the funds which will go **towards al**leviating those who are **now suffering** with this malady, you are **asked dur**ing this campaign to **buy; buy tuber**culosis seals, and, in so **doing, you** are helping some sufferer **to say "bye** bye" to tuberculois. **Your Health** Clinic is doing much to **fight tuber**culosis, but it is powerless **unless it** has, not only your physical **support,** but your financial **support as well.** Tuberculosis and infant **mortality are** doing more to kill the Negro **than any** other malady. The time **has passed** when to refuse help on **these matters** is a strain of conscience. **To pass up** a purchase of a **tuberculosis seal,** when presented to you, or **to refuse to** help in the movement, **would be con**sidered an insult to a **cause which** humanity would foster.

Tuberculosis—who wants it?

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Texas.

Health - 1921.

COUNTY APPROPRIATES MONEY FOR COLORED TUBERCULAR UNIT HERE; ANOTHER NOTABLE VICTORY WON

Houston Informer 1/15/21

Harris County, through its county judge and county commissioners, set aside the sum of $12,500 for a colored unit for members of the race afflicted with tuberculosis, which unit will be added to the present sanatorium west of Houston College, near Shepherd's Dam.

The present institution is operated by the city government and it is more than likely that both city and county governments will co-operate in maintaining the colored unit.

This much-needed work, for which The Informer has pleaded earnestly and unselfishly, will not be begun too soon, for colored people in this community are in dire need of its beneficent and humanitarian ministrations.

Of the sum appropriated $5,000 is specified as a building fund and $7,500 for maintenance. To construct the new unit will cost $10,000—the county having specified that the city appropriate the remaining $5,000 for construction. It is very gratifying, however, to know that the project has strong friends in the city government and we hope to see the actual construction commence within a few weeks.

Best of all and most gratifying to the people of Harris County should be the knowledge that this is the first step of its kind and this will be the first colored tubercular hospital in the state.

County Judge Chester Bryan, Commissioner R. H. Spencer and other members of the county's official family are to be complimented for their action, and, while the expense incident to the unit's maintenance will appear burdensome at times, it will be like casting bread upon the waters and its real worth to our racial unit and the community will be incalculable and its benefits inestimable.

Special mention is also due to the Rotary Club of Houston, which appointed a committee, composed of Dr. Peter Gray Sears, rector of Christ Church; Hon. Henry W. Stude, one of the mayoralty candidates in the February election; Messrs. Clarence Kendall and W. H. Hogue, to represent the matter before the commissioners' court. At this hearing before the county commissioners, Mr. H. Wirt Steele, director of public welfare; Mr. Roy H. Stockwell, executive Secy. of the Anti-Tubercular League; Rt. Rev. Clinton S. Quinn, Bishop of the Diocese of Texas; Dr. Elva Wright and Rev. John W. Freeman, also appeared to plead for this measure.

Mayor Amerman, City Commissioners Halverton, Anderson, Drennan and Fitzgerald and other members of the city family began a tour of inspection of the various streets of the city Tuesday morning, the first section being that part of the city occupied by colored citizens in Fourth Ward.

The party visited Gregory School, Fourth Ward, and after viewing the deplorable and unhealthy conditions surrounding the school, immediately promised to drain the premises, shell Wilson Street to the school from Andrews Street and to place shell in the many mudholes on the school campus, according to a statement given an Informer representative.

This tour of inspection—suggested by the mayor after the appearance of last week's issue of The Informer, which carried a lengthy editorial under the caption of "Good Grounds for Complaint," and after the editor had written him a personal letter, citing conditions in the Fourth Ward—is a long step in the right direction and The Informer and the colored citizens especially trust that the matter of improving the colored residential sections will not end with a tour of inspection and promises.

The colored property owners and tax-payers certainly deserve some consideration from the city government in the shape of good and passable streets, wholesome and pleasant living environments—in fact they deserve, merit and are due the same civic improvements and conveniences given other citizens of the municipality.

A tour of inspection was indeed timely, but some tangible results will be more timely and here's hoping The Informer's contention for better streets and improved living conditions will get results before the present administration retires.

THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE IS ASKED TO PROVIDE FUNDS TO ERECT TUBERCULAR SANITARIUM FOR NEGROES.

Dallas Express 1/22/

Austin, Texas, Jan. 20.—A bill calling for an appropriation of $300,000 for the establishment of a Negro Tubercular hospital for Negroes has been introduced in the Texas Legislature now in session by W. H. Bledsoe of Lubback and Guinn Williams of Decatur.

Its establishment is provided for similar to the one now located at Carlsbad for white tubercular patients.

Its location would be left to a committee composed of the chairman of the Board of Control, the superintendent of the Sanitarium at Carlsbad and the State Health Officer.

It is highly probable that the reason for the introduction of this bill is to be found in the recent statement of the field secretary of the Texas Public Health to the effect that in the whole State of Texas there was not a single bed or hospital cot provided for Negro tubercular patients in spite of the fact that their death rate from this disease is nearly three times as great as that of the whites.

Its introduction at this time when the financial condition of the state is better than in many years may argue forcibly for its support.

Its authors express themselves highly hopeful that it will be well supported.

THE TUBERCULAR CLINIC.

Dallas Express 4/72

One of the most substantial moves begun recently in the defense of public health was made last Monday night by the Dallas Tuberculosis Association.

It will establish a free Clinic for the treatment of Negro tumercular subjects. The work will begin under the supervision of the organization but the treatment will be given by two of our most prominent physicians who have agreed to donate two hours of their services each week to aid in the decrease of tuberculosis among us. A location for the clinic is now being arranged.

In addition to the establishment of the clinic, the Association adopted a resolution asking the county authorities that arrangement be provided for Negro tuberculars.

Such move is more than commendable. It is backed by common sense.

It does not stand to reason that the public health can be safe guarded if all who constitute its gravest menace are not rendered as nearly powerless to affect it as society can render them.

Negro tubercular patients, because of their excess over white tuberculars in number constitute even a graver menace to the public health than they, and when one begins to take into account, the freedom with which they move about, for in very few cases are they isolated, and the contact which they have with all classes of citizens, he is forced to wonder that any appreciable results have so far been obtained in the fight against the disease.

For a long time members of our race familiar with the lack of provsion for these patients, have been expecting that some sort of provision would be made for them in the general appropriation for those so affected. They have relied upon the pledge of those who have had in charge the direction of the city and county health facilities but for some reason, so far unstated, they have not been able to realize their hopes.

More than twice the number of Negroes in proportion to their population die of tuberculosis each year than whites. The Negro death rate from this disease is excluded only by Mexicans.

Any effort in behalf of the curbing of this disease must include them if is to attain its maximum efficiency.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE IS NOW AVAILABLE FOR ALL. SPECIAL WORKER FOR NEGRO COMMUNITIES MAY BE HAD.. Dallas Express 7/16/21

The Texas Public Health Associa-..tion, 616 Littlefield Building, Aus-..tin, Texas, announces that Rev. F. Rivers Barnwell, lecturer to Negroes for the Texas Public Health Association, is prepared to render the following services to Negro communities, schools, churches, and other institutions.

Rev. Barnwell will assist in directing and arranging institutes or exhibits, will conduct conferences, or will give talks on problems relating to Child Health. These exhibits and talks are planned to interest and reach the whole community. Programs may be arranged for one or more days, or for one or more weeks, depending on the size, interest and needs of the community. They may be conducted independently or in connection with conferences, conventions, associations where county, state or national meetings bring people together in the interest of Childhood. Health programe may also be given under the auspices of schools, colleges, Parent-Teacher or Mothers' Councils, religious or other educational and social organizations.

The Texas Public Health Association is enabled to render this service by the use of funds obtained from the sale of Christmas Health Seals. Negroes are asked to take an active part in this SALE, for in return they are getting direct health instruction which helps to lessen the ravages of Tuberculosis and other communicable diseases. Rev. Barnwell will come to your community without personal charge; but where it is possible the community or institution is asked to meet local expenses such as conveyance, entertainment, rent of hall, etc.

Rev. Barnwell has had several years' experience in health, social service, and other forms Welfare work. He is an educator and minister of the Gospel. His special service among his race for the past ten years qualifies him for the social questions that affect this field of service.

Three Lines of Service Exhibits.

An exhibit of more than one hundred picture panels and other material that present in picture form the important facts in child health and welfare work. Other exhibits showing local work may be added from any other organization so prepared to exhibit. The lecturer or some one appointed by him will always be prepared to explain the exhibit. These same posters may be had at little cost for use in the local community where they may be placed for display in Sunday Schools, Public Schools, Libraries, Clubs and halls.

Lectures and Talks.

These lectures are intended to reach the whole community school children and their parents. The following types of lectures and talks can be given: Great health truths to children in story form; special talks to boys and girls in separate groups when desired; talks to mothers and girls in separate groups when desired; talks to mothers and expectant mothers; to teachers or other trained social workers; to ministers and other Christian workers; and talks to mass meetings of all the people. These talks are usually given with illustrated charts, stereoptican slides or motion pictures, but many times without the use of these.

Health Organizations.

In the school groups Health Clubs are organized to carry out the program of the Modern Health Crusade. In the community the Volunteer Health League is generally organized to carry out the program for the Annual Negro Health Week which always comes about the fifth of April each year.

Conferences.

These are especially planned to meet the needs of trained social workers, such as teachers, ministers, trained nurses and other welfare agents. They may be held in connection with Doctors,' Teachers' or Ministerial Associations. Best results are gained when a series of talks are planned with opportunity for questions and discussions. In this way we expect the continuation of the service rendered the community by Rev. Barnwell.

A Suggested Community Program.

The following program may be carried out in any community:

1. Pictures exhibited at some convenient place for community gathering.
2. Morning:
   Investigation of local problems.
   Talks to children in schools.
   These talks with stories and songs will help the little ones to grasp the truths intended for them.
3. Noon hour talks to working people.
4. Afternoon:
   Conferences with social workers and those desiring special information.
   Talks to mothers and expectant mothers.
   Talks to boys and girls in separate groups.
5. Evening:
   Mass meetings for better Health, Education, Housing, Recreation and Environment.
   These may be illustrated with stereoptican or motion pictures.

Notice.

Any Negro community may have the services of Rev. Barnwell by writing to Mr. D. E. Breed, Executive Secretary, Texas Public Health Association, 616 Littlefield Building, Austin Texas.

The Texas Public Health Association is doing all in its power to secure a State Tuberculosis Sanatarium for patients of the Negro Race suffering from tuberculosis.

Give your moral and financial assistance to the Annual Sale of Health Seals and so lessen the problem of tuberculosis in the State.

PICKANINNIES GIVEN ONCE OVER AT NEGRO HEALTH CLINIC HELD HERE BY STATE OFFICIAL MONDAY

WICHITA FALLS, TEX. TIMES
NOVEMBER 1, 1921

"A complete success" was the verdict of local Red Cross officials who, with F. Rivers Barnwell, representative of the Texas Public Health Association, conducted the first negro clinic in the history of this city Monday. About 60 negro children, ranging in age from one to six years, were given thorough examinations in the afternoon as a climax to the two-day program of health instruction carried out here by Barnwell and Monday night a packed house greeted him at the Colored Methodist church when he delivered a stereopticon lecture on ways and means of combatting tuberculosis.

The health campaign conducted here by Barnwell was launched Sunday when he visited every negro church in the city and made short talks regarding his work. Monday morning an address was given before the 300 or more negro children at the Booker T. Washington school and in the afternoon the clinic examinations were given by the local physicians working with the Red Cross officials of the city.

Eye, ear, nose and throat examinations were made of all negro children by Dr. O. W. Wilson, teeth examinations were made by Dr. H. H. Means and the general examinations conducted by Drs. King and Welch, negro physicians. Complete records of all those examined were made in duplicate and these will be retained for consultation on the follow-up work to be carried on in the future by the local Red Cross.

Mrs. M. H. Glover, chairman of the Red Cross nursing committee, and a corps of other Red Cross workers assumed active direction of the clinic operations Monday and will continue to work in the negro section in the interests of public health. Any negro child which, according to Monday's examinations, shows the need of further attention or which appears to be abnormal in any way will be given proper attention.

The Social Civic club, an organization of negro women headed by Mrs. A. M. Welch, president, will also devote considerable time and attention to this work.

Belief that the clinic would soon become established on a firmer basis and that examinations would be held at frequent intervals was expressed Monday evening by Barnwell. In his travel through the state he has found that negro clinics have met with entire success, and the interest displayed here, he said, has been equal to that in any other Texas city.

His work, in addition to promoting the examinations and the giving of lectures, includes the exhibiting of posters and other advertising matter relating to public health in negro sections. Before leaving the city late Monday night he stated that he would return in the near future to conduct further health campaigns among the negroes here and he also expressed confidence that the results accomplished Monday would aid greatly in eliminating disease in Wichita Falls.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Health – 1921

West Virginia

DENTAL SURVEY WILL BE MADE IN COLORED SCHOOLS

Journal H. N. M. A. Apr-June 21.

Charleston, W. Va., April 4—A preliminary survey of health conditions, insofar as related to the teeth will be made in the colored schools of Charleston, it was announced yesterday by William W. Sanders, state supervisor of colored schools, following a conference of colored dentists of the city, C. W. Boyd, city superintendent of colored schools and Miss Elbon, dental hygienist of the Red Cross.

Members of the conference decided to place dental hygiene in effect in colored schools here at once. The Red Cross will be asked to assist in equipping the clinic. Ultimately it is hoped that a dental hygienist will be employed for full time work in the colored schools.

There are more than 900 children in colored schools and it is estimated that 60 per cent of them have defective teeth. It is thought that this movement will improve the general health of the students. The dental clinic will be in operation by the beginning of the fall semester, it is believed.

Mc. Dowell Times.

Health – 1921

Vital Statistics.

Vital Statistics For State of Texas Announced.

Dallas Express 4/9/21

(Special to the Express).

Austin, Texas, April 7.—The report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Board of Health shows that 44 sets of twins were born in Texas during the month of February, 1921, according to Dr. Manton M. Carrick, State Health Officer. There were 84 white twins and only 4 Negro twins, all the latter being females. But one set of triplets was born, and these were Negroes, being one boy and two girls.

There were 165 still births reported; 137 among whites and 28 among Negroes. The whites also outrank the blacks in the number of illegitimate children, there being 72 white and 24 Negro illegitimates. The male illegitimates number 50, and the females 46, both black and white. "An interesting and pathetic fact noted," stated Dr. Carrick, "was that the mothers of 4 of these illegitimates were under 15 years of age."

A total of 3,104 deaths were reported; 2,686 of these were among whites, and 418 among Negroes. "The largest number of deaths occurred among babies under one year of age as usual, 549 little lives being lost," said Dr. Carrick. "The next highest number of deaths was among people between the ages of 20 and 30. Three Negro women at the ages of 99, 100 and 115."

"Tuberculosis still leads with 331 deaths," continued Dr. Carrick. "Pneumonia is next with 276 victims. We have a record of one woman who died of pneumonia after having 396 gall stones removed. There were 2 cases of sleeping sickness in the State during this month, and 5 cases of infantile paralysis. Automobile accidents caused 18 deaths. There were 9 deaths by drowning, 63 homicides, and 24 suicides. These last named were all among white people."